HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—MEN OF CHARACTER AND BUSINESS [illegible]

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR [illegible]

WANTED—LABORERS FOR RAILROADS [illegible]

WANTED—BRICKLAYER—A GOOD MAN TO [illegible]

WANTED—10 SWEDES FOR RAILROAD WORK [illegible]

WANTED—LABORERS AND MECHANICS FOR [illegible]

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK, THOROUGHLY COMPETENT [illegible]

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN TO TRAVEL [illegible]

Trades.

WANTED—A STEEL LETTER CUTTER; ALSO, A first-class stencil cutter. Address ENGRAVER, Tribune office.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (American) aged 21, strictly temperate, honest, and industrious [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WITH business experience [illegible] Address EPILON, Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

Trades.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Miscellaneous.

Domestics.

Seamstresses, &c.

AGENTS WANTED.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED TO RENT.

FINANCIAL.

PARTNERS WANTED.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SEWING MACHINES.

PERSONAL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870. NUMBER 335.

WASHINGTON.

Interesting Debate on the Internal Tax Bill in the House.

Agreement of the Conference Committee on the Income Tax Question.

Defeat of Lynch's Commerce Bill.

Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Union League of America.

Debate in Executive Session on the Sandwich Islands Treaty.

Special Despatches to The Chicago Tribune.

DEBATE ON THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 31.—The debate in the House this afternoon on the Tax bill was rather interesting. The general policy of the Ways and Means Committee was sharply criticised by Messrs. Cullom, Butler, and Judd, who objected that the committee was at fault in not reporting a short measure for a reduction of tariff and taxation, to which Schenck made no reply. It was also objected that the committee, in proposing a general revision of the tariff at such a late period of the session, failed to appreciate the exigencies of the hour, to which Mr. Schenck replied that his bill was defeated by men who talked it to death. Mr. Cullom replied to this that Mr. Schenck brought about the catastrophe by combining the disposition of the majority to have lower duties than he advised. Mr. Butler said he wanted the country to understand that the House did not throw the measure overboard till Mr. Schenck himself publicly admitted that it could not possibly become a law this session. Mr. Judd held that the committee ought to have brought in a short bill, and that the people demanded this of them. Mr. Schenck intimated that he would yet bring members to a test of their proposition, and it is learned by private inquiry that he will probably try to get his bill up again, after the tax and appropriation bills are out of the way, if there is an opportunity. Messrs. Butler and Cullom attacked the pending tax bill, on the ground that it does not make enough reduction, and is altogether too long and cumbersome. Mr. Schenck said as soon as he got a chance he would be ready to introduce two more internal revenue bills, one in relation to whiskey and tobacco, and the other making a change in the general machinery of the law. It came out in this connection that whereas whiskey yielded but about $14,000,000 last year under the old law, it will this year pay about $52,000,000. Mr. Schenck seemed to think his bill would go through Mr. Sherman's committee with few amendments, but Mr. Cullom said he understood Mr. Sherman would move to displace it with his own shorter measure, proposing a greater reduction, and doing away entirely with the system of special or license taxes. Messrs. Judd and Butler were quite severe in condemnation of the effort to act on the Schenck bill, and Butler held that the time spent on it would be wasted. Messrs. Schenck and Myers thought it could be finished this week. It looked at one time as if the motion would be sprung to lay it on the table or send it back to the committee, with instructions to report a shorter bill with greater reduction, but Schenck saved the day and got his first section adopted with no amendments but such as were satisfactory to the Committee. This relates wholly to license tax, and covers thirty-two of the eighty-five pages in the bill. Butler wants to get the floor to-morrow for a long speech in favor of a measure that will not only reduce taxation, but also reduce the number of officeholders. Whether Schenck will allow him to do so remains to be seen.

UTAH RAILROAD SCHEME.

The Gentiles of Utah are here by one of their representatives to get an act of incorporation with a small land grant, for which there seems to be considerable favor among Congressmen. They want to open an irrigating ditch about twenty-five miles long, from a point in Bear River Canyon, down by Corinne, to Salt Lake. The land grant is but four sections per mile, and the capital stock of the company is $120,000. Corinne is the Gentile town building up on the Pacific Railroad at the head of Salt Lake, just west of Ogden, the junction of the two roads, and the canal is chiefly intended as a measure for the benefit of the Anti-Mormons residing there. The land about there is almost worthless, and can never be of much value without irrigation.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Conference Committee on the Income Tax bill agreed to-day upon their report. They provide that it shall be continued as in existing laws through the present year, and the machinery shall remain in force till the tax has been collected next spring. They also legalize the action of officials in collecting tax on salaries since the 1st of January, and of course, continue that tax through the year. The report may be adopted, but when the income question comes up in the House during the discussion on the general tax bill, there is likely to be a sharp time on the issue of abolishing the tax altogether.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House Appropriation Committee have informally talked over some of the issues raised by the 200 amendments added to the General Appropriation bill by the Senate. They are tolerably certain to oppose all those increasing salaries, except possibly that giving larger pay to the Judges of the Supreme Court. What they will do with the women clerks and Arctic expedition provisions cannot yet be said. The capital movers will show their strength against the amendment extending the grounds here.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TREATY.

The Senate spent about three hours on the Sandwich Islands reciprocity treaty, the terms of which were given in this correspondence on the 23d of last April. Mr. Sumner spoke for, and Messrs. Sherman and Chandler against ratification. The treaty was defeated two years ago mainly on the showing made by Mr. Fessenden. The chances for its success now are not regarded as favorable.

WHITTEMORE.

The expectation is general among members of the House that the news of Whittemore's re-election will come to-morrow. Few appear to be settled in their minds as to the course they can pursue. It appears that there is no precedent for this case. Members expelled have been returned to a succeeding Congress, but never before at the same session.

CITY POLITICS.

Matters connected with registration here have been very lively to-day. The space around the City Hall has been crowded. There has been a great thread of negroes from the surrounding country, and many of them demonstrated their ability to fight as well as whites on similar occasions. Frauds in the registration have been of the most open character, and there is much bitter feeling in consequence. The present office-holders control everything, and all possible devices to retain their position are used with the most unblushing effrontery. The polling-places have in many cases been fixed in the lowest quarters in the various wards.

THE CAIRO CUSTOM HOUSE.

Mr. Crebs, of Illinois, appeared before the Committee on Appropriations to-day to urge that a sum sufficient to grade the grounds about the Custom House at Cairo might be added on one of the pending bills.

PERSONAL.

General Shanks, of Indiana, was called home to-day by the sudden illness of his wife.

THE CENSUS.

To-morrow the enumeration for the census begins. Blanks sufficient for beginning the work were sent from the office here in time to reach California and Oregon, and no delay is expected in any quarter from failure to supply blanks as fast as needed.

[To the Associated Press.]

OFFER FROM A EUROPEAN POWER FOR SAMANA.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The government has official information that a first-class European power, possessing only a few seaports, has offered to the Dominican Government $27,000,000 for the bay of Samana, in case the treaty now pending between the United States Government and that government is not ratified by the Senate.

BILL APPROVED.

The President, to-day, signed the bill to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States, and for other purposes.

ST. DOMINGO.

The President sent a secret message to the Senate, to-day, proposing amendments to the San Domingo treaty; also, extending the time for the exchange of ratifications to July 1.

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS.

The House Committee on the District of Columbia have decided to report a bill declaring Christmas, New Years, July Fourth, and Thanksgiving day national holidays.

PERSONAL.

Vice President Colfax left here to escort his wife and child to their summer residence, and will not return until Thursday. During his absence Mr. Anthony will preside over the Senate.

REVENUE FRAUDS IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

The following telegram, addressed to Commissioner Delano, dated Little Rock, Ark., May 30, was read to-day: The Indian tobacco seizure cases were decided at Van Buren, before Judge Caldwell, and all the property seized was forfeited to the government. All the parties were indicted. The tobacco thieves are crushed, and the laws are triumphant. Judge Caldwell holds that the laws of Congress are paramount to any treaty, domestic or foreign, and that all the Internal Revenue laws relating to tobacco extend to all persons in the Indian country. The jury, without leaving their seats, found a verdict for the government, after instruction from the Court.

(Signed) JNO. MCDONALD, Supervisor Internal Revenue.

UNION LEAGUE.

The National Executive Committee of the Union League of America met here to-day, ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey, presiding, and Thos. G. Baker, of New York, Secretary. Among those present were Hon. F. Jasper, of Missouri; Chas. H. Thompson, of New York; Thos. Rice, of Maryland; and Hon. Wm. B. Stokes, of Tennessee. Telegrams were received from Governor Geary, of Pennsylvania, and General D. Woodall, of Delaware, regretting their inability to be present. Encouraging reports were read from Arkansas, California, Florida, Kansas, Kentucky, Georgia, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, and Texas. The report of Texas is especially important, showing that the league is rapidly consolidating the Union men and anticipating important results at the August election. A letter of great interest from Governor Ashley, of Montana, was read. Action was had in regard to the work in various parts of the Union. The financial condition of the league is encouraging. The National Secretary was instructed to proceed at once to Kentucky and other points of the South and the Northwest. Important political missions. J. L. Hodges, of Little Rock, received a similar commission. Executive committees in the various States were directed to place themselves at once in official communication with the Central Committees of the Republican party in their respective States for cooperative action. The place of Waldo Hutchins, of New York, was declared vacant. Speeches of much interest were made, and the committee adjourned to meet at the call of the Chair next month.

NAVAL ITEM.

The Practice Squadron, from the Naval Academy, consisting of the ship Macedonian, Savannah, and Dale, will sail about the 12th of June, with midshipmen on board for the annual cruise. The squadron will visit European waters and return in about two months. The graduating [illegible]

will be allowed thirty days' leave before sailing on the cruise.

THE CHINA CABLE.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee have directed Mr. Sumner to report Field's China Cable bill, granting a subsidy of $500,000 per annum for twenty years, the government to have the right to purchase it any time, at cost, with 10 per cent interest on the money.

THE THIRTY-SECOND PARALLEL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The conflicting interests for a railroad to the Pacific on the thirty-second parallel are maturing a measure that they hope to pass this session.

NATIONAL BANKING BILL.

The Banking and Currency Committee to-day decided to press their $95,000,000 National Bank bill to-morrow.

THE NEW YORK COLLECTORSHIP.

Collector Grinnell arrived and had a long interview with the President to-day. There is no truth in the statements in the New York papers that Thomas Murphy is to supersede him, and that Surveyor Cornell is to be Assistant Treasurer.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.

SENATE.

AMERICAN BILL TO ENCOURAGE SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. CHANDLER introduced a bill to encourage the building of ships for the foreign trade and for other purposes.

The joint resolution for extending the time for constructing a railroad from St. Croix River, at the west end of Lake Superior, to Bayfield, Wis., was passed.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH BILLS.

Mr. SUMNER, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, upon the petition of Cyrus W. Field for aid in establishing inter-oceanic communication between the United States and Asia, reported a bill carrying out the ideas of the memorialist, incorporating the Pacific Submarine Company, and to facilitate telegraphic communication between America and Asia. He also reported another bill on the same subject adversely.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. HARLAN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported adversely upon bills for the ratification of treaties with the Creek Nation, the Stockbridge, and other Indian tribes; also, with the Miami Indians, of Kansas.

Upon Mr. Harlan's motion the Senate voted on and rejected the several treaties.

The bill to change the Judicial Circuits of the United States was considered without action, and debated mainly upon including Connecticut in the New York Circuit.

The Senate then went into executive session.

EVENING SESSION.

DEFICIENCY BILLS.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, called up the bill for supplying the deficiency in appropriations for the compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives.

Amendments by the Committee on Appropriations appropriating $14,60,000 for deficiencies in appropriating for the collection of duties, and $4,000 to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay special counsel, were debated and adopted, and the bill passed.

THE WHITE RELIEF BILL.

The bill for the relief of Rollin White, returned by the President with his objections was debated. The bill was finally passed over the President's objections by the constitutional two-thirds vote—yeas, 41; nays, 13.

LAND BILL.

Mr. STEWART called up the House joint resolution in relation to suspension of the sale of certain lands granted to the southern Pacific Railroad of California.

Mr. CASSERLY advocated amendments giving actual settlers on those lands the right to enter their lands under the Homestead and Pre-emption Laws.

The amendment was rejected. The bill then passed the the Senate. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The bill to revive the navigation and commercial interests of the United States was considered, the previous question seconded, and the main question ordered. Discussion was then continued by Messrs. LYNCH and WOOD. In the course of the debate objection was made by Mr. SCHENCK, that the hour allowed for closing the debate had already been consumed by the Chairman of the Select Committee.

Mr. LYNCH characterised the objection and interruption as an unusual proceeding.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the gentleman had closed the debate two or three times.

Mr. LYNCH denied this.

Mr. SCHENCK made a point of order that the hour to which Mr. Lynch was entitled had been consumed by him.

The SPEAKER intimated that he would have to entertain the point of order, but appealed to Mr. Schenck not to insist on it.

Mr. SCHENCK then withdrew it, and Mr. Lynch proceeded with his remarks, in the course of which he made a remark which reflected on the motive of the objector.

Mr. SCHENCK. What do you mean by imputing motive?

Mr. LYNCH. I withdraw the remark.

Mr. SCHENCK. You ought to. It is impertinent and indecent. I have acted on my own judgment in regard to this bill.

Mr. LYNCH. I withdraw the remark, in order to save time to go on with my argument.

At the close of the speech, remarks were made by Messrs. PETERS and COX, and then the House voted on the bill and amendments.

Mr. BUTLER withdrew his amendment imposing differential duties. That of Mr. Cox, striking out the proviso allowing an equivalent for drawbacks where materials of American production were used, was agreed to, as was that of Mr. Reeves, adding lead, copper, and copper sheathing to the materials on which drawbacks may be allowed. The other amendments were rejected.

The House then—by yeas, 80, nays, 100—refused to order the bill to a third reading. Subsequently the vote was reconsidered, and, on motion of Mr. MAYNARD, the bill was recommitted to the Select Committee on the Decline of American Commerce.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

The bill to reduce internal taxes came up.

Mr. LOGAN withdrew an amendment.

On motion of Mr. MARSHALL, the designation of what constitutes wholesale liquor dealers was amended by increasing the minimum from a quart to a gallon. In the course of a discussion on the whiskey question, Mr. MARSHALL intimated that the machinery for collecting the tax was so much improved that there might be a proposition entertained to increase the present rate of taxation, and Mr. CULLOM, argued that instead of this bill reducing taxation $32,000,000, it should be reduced at least $75,000,000, as there was no prospect of reducing the tariff.

Mr. SCHENCK threw upon the low tariff men the responsibility for the failure of the Tariff bill, and said if the majority of them desiring lower tariff had stuck by the Committee of Ways and Means the Tariff bill would [illegible] the sanction of the House and gone to the Senate.

Mr. BUTLER (Mass.) said he had not voted to lay the Tariff bill aside till Mr. Schenck had told the House he had no hopes of passing it this session, and he had hoped the gentleman would then bring in a short bill to make a reduction of the tariff. He had also hoped to have a short Internal Revenue bill reported. He would now tell that gentleman that he could not get through the House the pending long bill any more than the Tariff bill, and in the consideration of it so much time would be thrown away. He had hoped to see the income tax abolished. He should ask the House to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means to report a short bill for the reduction of internal revenue taxes and of tax gatherers and officials, and for the abolition of inquisitions into men's business.

After further discussion, Mr. SCHENCK moved the previous question on the first section, which was seconded, cutting off further amendments, and the House proceeded to consider the second section, which permits the purchase by or for the use of the United States, any articles, free of tax. The motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, the section was struck out.

The third and fourth sections, in reference to special taxes, were passed with a few verbal amendments.

The fifth section makes provisions for the punishment of persons subject to special tax who refuse to exhibit a receipt for the payment of the tax.

On motion of Mr. HOAR, these provisions were struck out and the following substituted: "Shall be subject to the same penalty as if the tax were unpaid."

The sixth section was passed without amendment.

The seventh section was, on motion of Mr. ELA, amended by inserting the following: "And any person who shall sell out his business, may transfer his special tax receipt to his successor, who may continue the business without the payment of additional tax."

Sections 8, 9 and 10 were passed with a few verbal amendments.

Mr. COX moved to strike out Section 11, taxing passports. Negatived.

The House progressed with the bill as far as Section 16, without adopting any important amendments.

WEST POINT.

The Speaker appointed as a committee to visit West Point, Messrs. Logan, Schenck, and Slocum. Adjourned.

TENNESSEE.

Cotton Dealers Send an Agent to Manchester, England—Railroad Bonds Declared Null and Void by the Legislature.

MEMPHIS, May 31.—The Chamber of Commerce has appointed N. N. Pelton, of the firm of Pelton, Anderson & Co., agent, to attend the cotton market at Manchester and Liverpool, and set forth the advantages of the Memphis market. He left last evening for that purpose.

Crop reports in Arkansas, North Mississippi, and North Alabama, present corn as unusually good.

NASHVILLE, May 31.—Bills passed first reading in the Senate to-day declaring null and void one hundred State bonds issued October 2, 1869, to the Mineral Home Railroad Company, and prohibiting the Comptroller and Treasurer from paying eight hundred and eighty-five bonds issued to the Tennessee & Pacific Railroad.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Wholesale Jail-Breaking at Wheeling.

WHEELING, W. Va., May 31.—While a young lady, daughter of the jailor, and her assistant were taking breakfast to the prisoners in the county jail, this morning, they were forced into the cells and locked up by means of a false key. The prisoners to the number of twelve succeeded in opening the hall door and quietly locking up the jailor's family in cells, walked out into the streets in broad day and escaped. But four up to this hour have been recaptured. One of the prisoners, indicted for murder, refused to enter into the conspiracy and gave the alarm upon the escape of his companions.

IOWA.

The Congressional Canvass in the Fifth District.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, May 31.—The long and bitter fight for the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fifth District is closed. All the county conventions have now been held. Frank Palmer, the candidate of the Radicals, has the following counties, by instructed delegates: Adair, Adams, Audubon, Cass, Clarke, Decatur, Fremont, Harrison, Madison, Mills, Montgomery, Pottawattamie, Ringgold, Shelby, Union, Warren, and Wayne—[illegible] votes. John A. Kasson has the following counties: Polk, Page, Dallas, Guthrie, Lucas, and Taylor—36 votes. Forty-four votes will nominate.

VIRGINIA.

The Richmond Mayoralty—A Belligerent Policeman Suspended.

RICHMOND, May 31.—The Commissioners of Election, this afternoon, gave certificates of election to H. H. Ellyson as Mayor, and to the rest of those elected on the Conservative ticket. The Republicans will contest the election before the courts.

The policeman who assaulted Congressman Porter, yesterday, has been arrested and suspended from duty.

The Conservative candidates held a meeting, and declined to accept the offices for which they have received certificates, if it shall appear on a legal investigation that their election depends on the throwing out of the vote of the precinct from which the ballot-box was stolen.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Dedication of the Graves of Union Soldiers at Charleston—Killed by a Falling Wall.

CHARLESTON, May 31.—The graves of Union soldiers at Magnolia Cemetery were decorated yesterday. Several thousand persons were present. Prominent Republicans delivered speeches urging the cultivation of a friendly feeling between the North and South.

The wall of a burnt building undergoing repairs fell this afternoon, killing one workman and dangerously wounding several others.

Rhode Island Legislature.

PROVIDENCE, May 30.—The General Assembly met at Newport to-day, and organized by the choice of Republican officers. At a caucus tonight Hon. Henry B. Anthony was nominated for re-election as United States Senator.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

COLUMBIA, Pa., 31.—A boiler in the Columbia rolling mill, owned by [illegible], exploded this morning, severely scalding several employees. One [illegible]

FOREIGN.

The India Cotton Trade, via the Suez Canal.

Release of French Prisoners Charged with Conspiracy Against the Life of Napoleon.

Proceedings in the British Parliament.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIVERPOOL, May 31.—The steamer City of Ragusa will leave this afternoon for New York. She is only twenty-one feet long, and provisioned for three months. Her Captain counts on a passage of fifty days. She has a crew of one man besides the Captain. A Newfoundland dog goes as a passenger. New York is the nominal point of her destination, but the Captain will make any convenient port in the United States. A crowd witnessed her departure.

LONDON, May 31.—The Daily News pleads for an international copyright treaty between Great Britain and the United States.

The weather for the past few days has been unseasonably dry and warm. The growing crops are already suffering. Apprehensions of a serious drouth are felt.

Despatches from Bombay state that within a few days 1,000 bales of cotton were shipped to Europe by way of the Suez Canal.

The House of Commons did not adjourn till a late hour this morning. A loud debate occurred in Committee on the Admiralty management, while the Supply bill was under consideration. The appropriation for the Admiralty was eventually carried by a small majority. The committee arose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

The new telegraph cable from Falmouth to Malta has been successfully laid.

The new British iron-clad Sultan left the dock at Portsmouth, to-day, and proceeded to sea on her trial trip.

The House of Lords to-day read, for the second time, the Felony bill, and adjourned.

In the Commons, to-night, a motion for inquiring into dockyard abuses was introduced and negatived.

Mr. Gladstone said the government would propose a recess of the House till the 9th of June.

The House passed the bill preventing the sale of presentations to a church living. Adjourned.

The statue of the late Lord Palmerston, by the sculptor Jackson, was unveiled in Westminster Abbey to-day. The ceremony was private, none but relatives of the deceased being present.

LONDONDERRY, May 31.—The steamship Nestorian, from Quebec, for Liverpool, is signaled.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 31.—The steamship Baltimore has arrived.

QUEENSTOWN, May 31.—The steamship City of London has touched here.

FRANCE.

PARIS, May 31.—Yesterday more than twenty persons, imprisoned in St. Mazas' prison, charged with complicity in the late regicide plot, were unconditionally released. It is announced that more will be released to-day.

The movement in favor of Cernuschi, the Italian banker, exiled for having contributed money to the Radicals, to help defeat the affirmative vote on the plebiscitum, is very popular in Paris, and will unquestionably be successful.

PARIS, May 31.—The session of the Corps Legislatif yesterday was nearly consumed in debating means to check the ravages of the small-pox in Paris.

No sessions of the High Court will be held outside of Paris during the present session of the Corps.

PARIS, May 31.—The Prince de la Tour Auvergne has accepted the appointment of French Ambassador at Vienna, but is now ill with the small-pox, and will be unable to proceed to his post for some time.

Members of the International Workmen's Society who were arrested at Lyons have been set free, but those arrested in Paris are still in prison.

The small-pox has broken out on the private yacht of Prince Napoleon.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, May 31.—The government has determined on a thorough reorganization of the army, the work to commence immediately, and the Minister of War to see it completed within a year. The government is also making preparations for the construction of the St. Gothard Railway.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 31.—The assassin of the Prince d'Arenburg has been sentenced to fifteen years in the mines, and exile to Siberia the remainder of his life.

AFRICA.

LONDON, May 31.—Advices from the west coast of Africa announce serious troubles in Liberia. The President has appointed Walter Good Collector and Postmaster at Palmas, and the people there, to whom the appointment is distasteful, threaten a collision if he is confirmed.

LONDON, May 31.—Advices from the west coast of Africa [illegible] and Mr. Knobs, and attendants, have been captured by the Ashantees, and taken into the interior.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A passenger who arrived yesterday by the Mariposa, from Havana, states that on the day of his leaving that port, the 25th instant, a rumor was current that the filibuster steamer George B. Upton, which sailed from this port for Cuba several days ago, had landed her men, ammunition, and cargo some days previously in one of the bays of the north shore of the Eastern Department. Her passengers consisted almost entirely of Cubans. She went in charge of experienced men, the officers being Commander Thomas Dornin of the Hornet; First Officer, B. Sommers, who successfully landed the cargo of the Anna; Second Lieutenant, J. Cooke, of the Hornet; Third Lieutenant, J. Chaveau, late of the Spanish Hydrographic Corps; Paymaster Munos, of the Hornet and Anna; Surgeon, J. Partello; Chief Engineer, J. Ayrean; First Assistant Engineer, A. Torriia; Second Assistant Engineer, J. Aab. [illegible] of the Hornet. The forces on board are under command of Colonel Gaspar Betancourt, of General Jordan's staff, who arrived here with him. His Chief-of-Staff is Lieutenant Westeman, a Dane, a nephew of Baron de Moltke. Among the military officers are Messrs. Castero, Sarcal, Vicino, Vinals, and Terry. Twelve military engineer officers also accompany the expedition.

A Havana correspondent writes that the rainy season has set in in Cuba, and that yellow fever has broken out at Nuevitas and Puerto Principe, greatly to the consternation of the Spaniards. He also reports Cuban successes in several small engagements. The execution of Cuban prisoners by the Spanish authorities continues.

HAVANA, May 31.—The troops had a skirmish yesterday with a band of rebels near Managua.

The insurgents killed five volunteers and one Spanish soldier at Monte Alto, near Palmillas.

The planters and others are holding private meetings in Havana at which they discuss the proposed abolition of slavery.

The steamer which sailed for Cadiz, yesterday, took out a number of memorials and other documents on the subject to be laid before the Cabinet and Cortez.

MISSOURI.

Decision in the Suit against General Sheridan—Robberies in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—In the United States Circuit Court, on Saturday, the case of J. F. Hollis against Lieutenant General Sheridan, and Major G. A. Page, for false imprisonment and illegal conversion of property, was decided in favor of the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—The room of J. L. Myers, of Boston, at the Planters' House, was burglariously entered last night during his absence. His trunk, containing some thirty thousand dollars worth of jewelry, was broken open and robbed of $4,000 to $5,000 worth of diamonds, gold watches, rings and plated watch chains. No clue to the robbers.

E. Evans, Dave Cummings, William Tressie and John Bishop were arraigned in the Police Court, to-day, for robbing Bernard Spier's pawn-shop a few days ago, and all but Bishop were discharged for lack of evidence. Bishop's case was continued, as it appeared that the tools with which the robbery was committed had been seen in his saloon, but the ownership could not be proved.

PACIFIC COAST.

Decoration Day at San Francisco—The Boston Excursionists—An Editorial Guerilla Shot.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 30.—The annual decoration of soldiers' graves by the Grand Army of the Republic, took place to-day. The Federal troops, the Eleventh Militia, and the civilians participated.

The Boston excursionists passed Elko to-day, and will arrive here to-morrow. A committee of the Chamber of Commerce will meet and escort the party to the city. It is so arranged that the train will come into the city, on the Market street road, and stop in front of the Grand Hotel.

The Fenian Council of this city has decided not to accept subscriptions at present.

The editor of the Mazeppa, a flash paper, was shot through the head, to-day, on Montgomery street, on account of a scurrilous article. He will probably not die.

The owners of the Mexican grants in Northern California, in order to encourage immigration, have thrown fifty thousand acres of land in Sparta valley, near the line of the California and Oregon Railroad, into the market, at three dollars per acre.

THE FENIANS.

Additional Arrests by the United States Authorities—The Escape of Centre Mannix from Malone—Leading Democrats Furnish Transportation for Stranded Patriots.

NEW YORK, May 31.—A Malone special says: The escape of Edward J. Mannix, Fenian Centre, has caused extra precautions against a similar attempt by the remaining prisoners, and Captain Harton, in command of the guard house, states that the first man who moves two feet beyond the sentry lines will be shot down without mercy by the guard.

The efforts of the United States troops and Marshal, at the recapture of Mannix, have up to this time been futile. The United States Marshal has determined to arrest every Fenian officer he can find. Yesterday, a Major in the Fifth United States Artillery, [illegible] State of Albany, N. Y., to Deputy Marshal Perry, who arrested him and removed him to the guard house.

NEW YORK, May 31.—At a meeting in Brooklyn, last evening, $600 was subscribed to aid in bringing home the Fenian raiders.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 31.—Colonel J. B. Loverich is authorized by Governor Hoffman to proceed to Malone immediately and furnish transportation home to all strangers in and about that place. Hon. Wm. M. Tweed advances the money, and authorizes Colonel Loverich to send home at his expense all belonging to the city of New York.

ST. ALBANS, May 31.—J. Boyle O'Reilly, the Boston Pilot's reporter, and who, it has been said, was one of O'Neil's officers, has been discharged.

The remains of Rowe, who was killed in the Richards' farm fight, was disinterred to-day, at the request of the Canadian, and sent to his mother. The body of O'Brien has also been sent to his friends.

General Donnelly was removed from Franklin to St. Albans this afternoon, and is under arrest.

Thos. Murphy, who was captured by the Canadians, is now in the Sweetsburg jail. It is thought he will not be set at liberty.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The Fenians are pretty well played out. There was a small attendance to-day at headquarters on Fourth street. Very few of the men arrived from the frontier [illegible]

NEW YORK.

WALL STREET.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Money is easy, with 4 per cent as the ruling rate. The stock market rules firm, with business well distributed. The leading stocks are now Ohio & Mississippi, Pacific Mail, Lake Shore, and Rock Island.

[To the Associated Press.]

THE FRENCH CABLE.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The break in the French cable has been demonstrated to be about 320 miles east of the Massachusetts shore, off the southwest corner of Cape Sable. The general office of the company in this city, has to-day removed to the Western Union Telegraph Building.

THE ELEVATED RAILWAY

was successfully tested, last night, throughout its entire length, by a car loaded with 13,000 pounds, and will be opened to the public this week.

IMMIGRATION.

The Colorado and City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, to-day, brought 1,399 immigrants.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH

has reorganized, making a clean sweep of the physicians, clerks and subordinates. Several of the new appointees are Republicans.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

Mrs. Mary Joyce died last night, from the effects a beating by Patrick Moylan, an occupant of the next room in a Mott street tenement house.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

There was a grand parade of the Brooklyn Sunday Schools to-day. There were thirty thousand children in line.

UNFOUNDED RUMORS.

Rumors of new appointments to government offices are unfounded.

A TRAPEZIST INJURED.

Signor Pedanto, the trapeze performer, was seriously injured by a fall at the Tammany Theatre last night.

MASONIC.

The fraternity of Free Masons, resident in New York and vicinity, are making great efforts to have the ceremony on laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple, on June 7, the most imposing ever had on this continent. St. Nicholas Lodge, under the auspices of Jerome Buck, Deputy Grand Master, will entertain the Mozart Lodge, of Philadelphia, at a banquet at the Astor House. Governor Hoffman, Mayor Hall, Dr. Chapin, and other distinguished men, will attend.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN.

It is expected that 30,000 children will celebrate the forty-first anniversary of the Brooklyn Sunday School Union to-day.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Silesia, from Hamburg; the Ville de Paris, from Havre; the Colorado, and the City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool, have arrived.

WISCONSIN.

Funeral of Bishop Kemper at Nashota.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—A special train left Milwaukee at 1 p. m., with over 200 people, to attend the funeral of Bishop Jackson Kemper, at his residence in Nashota, Wis., about twenty-six miles from Milwaukee. When the train arrived a delegation of the students of the Theological Seminary were in attendance with carriages for the ladies, and a committee to conduct those able to walk through a beautiful shady path about a mile and a half. On arriving at the grounds, previous to the ceremony, an opportunity was given for all who desired to gaze for the last time upon the features of Wisconsin's beloved Bishop. The corpse was remarkably well preserved, and presented a very natural appearance. Nearly all the vast crowd passed into the chapel to see the remains, encased in a very richly trimmed coffin, which stood near the Bishop's desk, which was festooned with purple poplin and white linen. At the head of the coffin stood the pastor's staff, and a cross, also trimmed with the [illegible]

At 4 p. m. the procession formed at the old chapel, composed of Bishops, clergy, bearers, diocesan officers, and deputations from abroad, and passed into the chapel, where the funeral services of the Episcopal Church were conducted by Bishop Lee, of Iowa; Bishop Robertson, of Missouri; and Bishop Smith, of Kentucky. After the impressive services were over the body-bearers and pall-bearers took their places beside the honored dead and proceeded to the cemetery, about half a mile distant. The pall-bearers were as follows: Revs. Keen, Ashley, Wilkinson, Spalding, Thompson, Wheeler, Armstrong, DeKoven, Heers, McNamara, Hoff, and Ingraham. Body-bearers [illegible] Brush, D. Ferguson, J. B. Doe, of Janesville; James Greaver, [illegible] Dr. Meacham, Racine; Edward Spalding, Racine. A choir of 17 students preceded the procession to the grave, chanting a very solemn and impressive Psalm.

The services at the grave were conducted by Bishop Smith, Bishop Vail, Bishop Clarkson, and Bishop Whitehouse. The procession then dispersed and the crowd wended their way back to the station.

Over seventy of the clergy were in attendance besides the Bishops, and at least two thousand people, who were all very much enchanted with the scenery at and around this growing mission. What nature left undone art has supplied, making it one of the most delightful retreats in the West. Bishop Armitage succeeds to the Diocese of Wisconsin.

Killed in a Shingle Mill—Progress on the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OSHKOSH, Wis., May 31.—Thomas N. Murphy, a laborer at work in the shingle mill of H. E. Smith, was struck on the head with a shingle bolt to-day, killing him instantly.

Edward Sargent, Engineer of the Oshkosh & Mississippi Railroad Company, has made a report of the survey of the route between Oshkosh and Ripon, showing that the work now done on the route is worth $10,575, and to complete it ready for the iron will cost $53,446. When subscriptions to stock are completed, the work of completing the road will begin at once.

The West Murder Case at Racine.

RACINE, Wis., May 31.—The funeral of Derrick West, the murdered man, took place last Sabbath. It was the largest funeral ever witnessed in this county. Two hundred and seventy wagons and carriages were in the procession. Great excitement still prevails, and many suspect that an organization is forming to take young Martin, the prisoner, by force from the jail and hang him. Sheriff Schneider is on the alert, and amply prepared for any demonstration that may be made. Martin's examination will take place June 1.

INDIANA.

Conventions at Indianapolis—Revenue Statistics—Personal—Railroad Item.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 31.—The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of Indiana, assembled in St. Paul's Church at 10½ o'clock this morning, the Right Rev. J. C. Talbot presiding.

The State Spiritual Society will convene in this city on June 11.

Judge Gresham is improving very slowly but surely.

The amount of collections of internal revenue in this district, for the month of May, is $108,937.24.

Articles of association were filed to-day for a line of railroad running from Lafayette, through Tippecanoe, Benton, and Newton Counties, to intersect the Toledo & Warsaw line. It is to be forty-five miles long.

RELIGIOUS.

Proceedings in the Presbyterian Assembly in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—In the Presbyterian General Assembly, this morning, the report of the Committee to Inquire into the Perils of the Public School System reported the resolutions at the close of the report. They strongly condemn any system which shall exclude religion or religious instructions from the public schools. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The report of the Joint Committee on Home Missions was considered. Various items bearing on the consolidation of the Board of Domestic Missions, with the Committee on Home Missions, were adopted.

The question then arose on the locality of the office of the new consolidated board. The cities of New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago were nominated, but Chicago was afterwards withdrawn. The roll was called, and resulted New York, 304; Philadelphia, 152. The vote created considerable excitement, though but little enthusiasm, when the result was declared.

Rev. Dr. Adams presented a resolution, providing that the report of the directors of the Northwestern Theological Seminary in Chicago, be referred to a special committee, consisting of Drs. Reed and McCarren, Revs. Cunningham and Lewis, and Elders D. S. Courtney, G. R. and J. M. Hollahan, members of the Standing Committee on Theological Seminary of the Old School. Also, that a committee of five laymen be appointed to collect information from all churches on the subject of ministerial support. The latter resolution was reported by Rev. Dr. Crosby, from the Committee on Church Erection, and was also adopted.

The order of the day came up, being the report of the Joint Committee on the Church on the $5,000,000 memorial fund. Addresses were made in its behalf by Rev. Dr. John Hall, Chairman; Rev. Wm. E. Dodge, Rev. Dr. Hall, of New York, Judge McAllister, Judge H. K. Clark, and Hon. Wm. Strong, of the United States Supreme Court, but before reaching a vote, adjourned.

ILLINOIS.

Man Killed by Falling Through a Trap Door—Railroad Fatality—Obituary.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 31.—Martin Dolan, Collector of Kickapoo, Peoria County, fell through a trap door in his house the other day into the cellar underneath, breaking his neck and killing him instantly.

A man, name unknown, was run over by the down express train on the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad yesterday morning, near Chillicothe, and instantly killed. His head lay against the rail. When he heard the train coming he raised it up to see what the matter was, and was struck by the pilot. He was intoxicated, and from articles found on his person is supposed to be a Bohemian.

A. M. Woodbury, of Gibson & Woodbury, a prominent wholesale grocery merchant, died this afternoon of inflammation of the bowels.

Cowhiding Affair in Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 31.—To-day, about [illegible] o'clock, Dr. Dresser, a prominent physician, met Mr. R. S. Myers, an architect of this city, on a public street, and began an assault upon him with a cowhide. [illegible] The difficulty is reported to have grown out of professional matters.

Fatal Accident.

JACKSONVILLE, May 31.—A few evenings ago, Mrs. Thomas Fletcher and a little daughter [illegible]

SPORTING MATTERS.

Rudolphe again in Possession of the Diamond Cue—He Defeats Dion by 15 Points.

The Rockford Boys Clean Out the Champion Atlantics—Other Base Ball News.

Billiards.

THE RUDOLPHE-DION MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

NEW YORK, June 1—1 a. m.—The great billiard contest between Cyrille Dion and Rudolphe for $1,000 and the champion cue, was played this evening at the Hippotheatron. The building was literally jammed. At the opening Rudolphe took the cue and made some magnificent shots, scoring rapidly, making runs of 87, 111, 68, 66, 42, and 145. Dion's play at the first was steady, and in some respects excellent; but towards the last, when Rudolphe's score was far up among the hundreds, he became excited and missed several shots which the merest amateur could have made with ease. At the tenth call Rudolph scored 334 and Dion 643. At the twelfth he was 100 to 791. At the fifteenth Dion had run his score up to 1,198 to Rudolphe's 996. At the end of the game Rudolphe stood 1,501 to Dion's 1,486. Rudolphe's best run was 158, [illegible] before the game was completed.

Dion's friends attempted to create a disturbance and interfere to prevent Rudolphe from winning, but the police prevented it.

Base Ball.

WHITE STOCKINGS VS. ATHLETICS.

The Athletic Club, of this city, took a turn with the White Stockings yesterday afternoon, at Ogden Park, where about a thousand people assembled to witness the play. As a fielding game, it was the best which the professionals have contested against in this city, and the batting of the Athletics was equal to their efficiency in the field; they would have made by far the best showing of the year among Chicago organizations. Their outfielders were sure catches and good throwers, the basemen were well held, the pitcher and catcher equal to any hereabouts, and their general play was such as to make the game tolerably interesting. The White Stockings fielded as well as usual—which is not saying much, since they have not yet been called upon to put in their very sharpest work—but their batting was far below the mark. Meyerle's pitching is improving in swiftness, regularity, and shrewdness every day, and should the rate continue the close of the season will find him one of the very best in the country. In the five innings pitched by him the Athletics were able to make but one run, suffering four consecutive whitewashes, but they took hold of Pinkham much more effectually, batting him for four runs, two each in the seventh and eighth innings. The second base was played by Flynn, who justified the estimate in which he is held by proving thoroughly efficient in that difficult position. Flynn is one of those thoroughly useful and sensible ball players who can afford to be the tenth, or general utility man, for the sake of the credit to be derived by doing everything well. The game was umpired by Mr. Sweeney, of the Firemen's nine, who clearly established the fact that he is posted in rules and regulations other than those of the Fire Department. Below is THE SCORE.

[illegible]

Umpire—Mr. Sweeney, of the Fireman's Club. Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.

THE ATHLETICS AND ÆTNAS

play a match game to-morrow afternoon at Ogden Park. This game promises to be of as much interest as the recent one between the Athletics and Garden City, and will probably be more closely contested.

ANTELOPES VS. ATHLETICS.

In a game of six innings played between these clubs, both composed of boys under 16 years of age, on Saturday last, the Antelopes were victorious by a score of 73 to 14.

UNIVERSITY JUNIORS VS. TRANSIT HOUSE.

A matched game was played at Dexter Park on Monday afternoon between the University Jr., and the Transit House nines, the former winning by 39 to 19.

ACTIVES VS. UNIVERSITY JUNIORS.

The Active and University Junior Clubs play the second of a series of match games on the grounds of the former club, corner of May and Lake streets, on Saturday next. The Active Club will make their first appearance in their new uniforms on that day. An interesting game may be expected.

THE FOREST CITYS BEAT THE ATLANTICS.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The match game between the Forest City Club, of Rockford, and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn, was played on the grounds of the latter, in Brooklyn, this afternoon, and was witnessed by a vast crowd of people. The overwhelming defeat of the Atlantics by the Athletics, on yesterday, had the result of creating serious apprehensions among the friends of the nominal champions [illegible] Illinois, and the consequence was an increasing degree of interest in the game to-day. Toward the close of the ninth inning the excitement among the spectators reached the highest pitch, as the plucky lads of Rockford steadily gained on the work, and at the conclusion of the game the score stood: Forest City, 17; Atlantic, 10. It was one of the finest and most exciting games on record. The fielding on both sides was perfect, and the batting very heavy. The game was played on its merits, and the Rockford boys feel wonderfully elated at their victory.

The following is the score by innings:

[illegible]

THE RED STOCKINGS AT CLEVELAND.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—The Red Stocking and Forest City Clubs played to-day, before an immense audience—so large that the play was seriously interfered with. Both sides were whitewashed in the first inning, but in the second the Red Stockings scored five runs, followed by three for the Forest City. This lead the Reds continued to improve till the close of the game, when the score stood: Cincinnati, 27; Cleveland, 13. The fielding on both sides was superb, though White, the Forest City catcher, was nearly disabled from a bruised hand. The Red Stockings excelled at the bat, and to this fact owed the victory. The game, though the finest ever played in Cleveland, was not equal to the one played by the same clubs in Cincinnati two weeks ago. The following is the score, by innings:

[illegible]

George Wright led the Red Stocking score, and E. Smith the Forest Citys.

HAYMAKERS VS. UNIONS.

TROY, May 31.—The Haymakers, of Troy, beat the Unions, of Morrisania, at base ball, yesterday, by a score of 27 to 15.

FOREST CITYS VS. MUTUALS.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The following is the score, by innings, of the game between the Forest Citys, of Rockford, and the Mutuals, played here yesterday:

[illegible]

NATIONALS—OLYMPICS.

WASHINGTON, May 31.—The Nationals beat the Olympics, 6 to 2.

BASE BALL AT INDIANAPOLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—A base ball club was organized here last night at a public meeting. The material is fine, and efforts will be made to receive visitors in good style.

GAME IN JERSEY CITY.

NEW YORK, May 31.—At a base ball match, to-day, between the Champion Club, of Jersey City, and Irvings, of New York, John McMahon had a leg broken, and another member was severely injured. The game was finished with the Irvings victorious.

Aquatic.

PROPOSED RACE BETWEEN THE TYNE AND THE ST. JOHN CREWS.

LONDON, May 31.—In the proposed race between the Tyne Watermen, and the St. John crew, of New Brunswick, is to be rowed in September, on the St. Lawrence, near Lachine, the prize is £1,000, and the length of the course will be six miles. The Americans object to the use of a coxswain, and the English are yet undecided on the point.

The Turf.

GREAT TROT AT THE UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

NEW YORK, May 31.—The great trot at the Union Course, to-day, between American Girl, George Palmer, and George Wilkes, best three in five, $2,500 to first horse, $1,700 to second, and $600 to third, was won by American Girl, who took the first, third and fifth heats, Palmer winning the second and fourth. Time, 2:22; 2:24¾; 2:25.

PROSPECT PARK RACES.

The trot at Prospect Park Course, for a purse of $1,000, was won by Dutchman in three straight heats. Best time, 2:23½.

The double team match was won by Idol and mate, beating Jessie Waters and mate and Honest Allen and mate, in 2:30, 2:23, 2:26, and 2:30. Wales took the third heat.

OHIO.

Burglary Near Crestline—Railroad Accident.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CRESTLINE, May 31.—The residence of Simpson McCully, Esq., one mile east of Crestline, was burglariously entered this afternoon while the family were absent at Mansfield, and wearing apparel and jewelry to the value of $300 carried off. No clue as yet to the perpetrators.

A freight train coming north from Galion, this afternoon, struck a man walking beside the track, who disregarded the engineer's signals. He was badly cut about the head and face, and doubts are entertained of his recovery. He is from Detroit, but his name could not be ascertained.

Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Continental Railroad.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LOUDONVILLE, May 31.—A railroad meeting was held last evening in the interest of the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Continental Road. The meeting was addressed by Dr. A. J. Scott, Judge Stewart and others. A committee was appointed to solicit stock. About $40,000 is already subscribed and it is generally expected that forty of fifty thousand dollars more can be raised. The people are awake to the great importance of securing the great thoroughfare through this part of the country.

Democratic State Convention.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.—Every train is bringing in delegations for the Democratic State Convention to-morrow. There does not seem to be much interest in reference to candidates, but the interest seems to centre in the platform to be adopted. There is a strong force here insisting on a repudiation plank. Vallandigham and other prominent leaders are here.

Annual Meeting of the Allen County Medical Society.

FORT WAYNE, May 31.—The Allen County Medical Society held its annual meeting here to-day. Upwards of one hundred physicians were in attendance. Dr. N. S. Davis of Chicago, delivered a public lecture in the Court House, which was largely attended by citizens. After the lecture, the association was banqueted at Captain McKinley's eating-rooms.

CANADA.

Military Review.

MONTREAL, May 31.—Yesterday afternoon the British troops were reviewed by Prince Arthur at Cook's Corner. The Prince left for this city after the review.

Fire.

[illegible]

Sugar and vinegar establishment of R. J. Hartner, [illegible] The flames were confined to the [illegible] Damage and [illegible] insured.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 31.—The residence of Mr. [illegible], near Knight's Landing, was destroyed by fire. The four children and sister-in-law were burned to death.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Fire this morning destroyed the [illegible] of Wm. Garrison, on 41st-st., with a large number of carriages. Loss, $250,000, partly insured. A fireman was badly burned.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—A Topeka, Kansas, dispatch says: "A fire here yesterday morning destroyed the Topeka House, two of the principal hotels. The furniture [illegible] partially insured."

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 31.—The Central Cotton Mill, East Providence, owned by Williams & [illegible] operated by General Arnold, burned last night. Insurance, $50,000.

RELIGIOUS.

[illegible] Shooting Affray at Madison.

MADISON, Ind., May 31.—A fatal riot and shooting affray occurred in this city about [illegible] this evening, particulars of which are substantially as follows: John Gavin, a well-known Irishman, who has figured conspicuously in Police Courts heretofore for [illegible], got into a difficulty with a miller by the name of [illegible], and struck him. Moss, who is a quiet and peaceable man, immediately put himself on the defensive, and the two clinched each other. About this time John H. Luick, Judge of our Criminal Court, who happened to be passing at the time, appeared in the attitude of a peace-maker, and unfortunately approached the combatants. Gavin then loosed his hold on Moss, and at once assaulted Luick. One or two other men, who, it seems, were in company with Gavin in the first place, and had been drinking with him, also joined in the attack on Luick. The latter proved to be equal to the occasion, and successfully held his opponents at bay single-handed for some time. Gavin struck at Luick several times, but his blows were warded off, and Quick, outflanking him, felled him to the ground with his fists. Finally, a man by the name of Tillis, an employe of Gavin, ran up with a stick, with a dirk-pin, and knocked Luick down. It is said other weapons were also drawn on Quick by the friends of Gavin. Finally, the street fight terminated, and Marshal Whedon came on to the scene with writ for the arrest of the offenders. Gavin swore he would not be taken, and threatened to shoot the marshal if he attempted it. Drawing his weapon he defied the authorities. Whedon finding himself in a desperate situation, demanded a surrender, and, at length, in self-defence, fired at Gavin. The ball entered Gavin's head, near his ear. He fell, and almost instantly expired. The Coroner is now holding an inquest on the body, which lies at the residence of the deceased. No one seems surprised at the death of Gavin, as from his drinking, quarrelsome disposition, those who knew him, fully expected, sooner or later, that he would meet with a violent death. He leaves a wife and several children, who, however, are not likely to suffer, as it is understood that Gavin possessed some considerable property.

Hon. S. E. Perkins, for eighteen years Democratic Supreme Judge of the State, has given his adhesion to the Republican party.

THE WEST.

Heavy Snow Storm in Montana—The Social Evil Leaves Omaha in Omnibuses.

VIRGINIA CITY, M. T., May 30.—It commenced storming here on Saturday afternoon, with the wind west. Three inches of snow were on the ground on Sunday forenoon. There was a high wind and occasional showers during the day. It is growing cold to-day, and is freezing and snowing a little this afternoon, and we think the storm will continue during the night.

OMAHA, May 31.—Two omnibuses, loaded with prostitutes, left the city to-day. All the houses of prostitution in the city have been closed.

Advices from the Whetstone Indian Agency says the late murders near the mouth of the Niobrara have been traced directly to Medicine. Bull's band of Brule Sioux.

Weather extremely hot to-day. The heavy rains of yesterday did no great amount of damage.

Horrible Murder in Cumberland County, N. C.

RALEIGH, May 31.—On Wednesday afternoon last three men went to the house of Daniel and Neill McLeod, brothers, living in the western part of Cumberland County, and murdered both. They also badly wounded the wife, daughter, and son of Neill McLeod. The McLeods were peaceable, and highly respected by their neighbors.

Serious Carriage Accident.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 1.—The son and daughter of D. T. Clapp, President of the National Bank of Poughkeepsie, were thrown from a carriage, at Peekskill, this morning, and badly injured. It is thought that the daughter will die.

Convicted of Smuggling.

TRENTON, N. J. May 31.—In the United States District Court, to-day, John Williams, an Englishman, was convicted of smuggling $13,169 worth of diamonds, from England to Hoboken, on the steamer Maine.

Prize Fighter Sentenced.

BOSTON, May 31.—Geo Seddons, the prize fighter, was sentenced to-day to six months imprisonment in the House of Correction.

ROME.

The Dogma of Infallibility—The Canons.

From the Pall Mall Gazette.

The printed scheme of the dogma of infallibility has been distributed. It contains five canons:

"1. If any one should say that the episcopal chair of the Roman Church is not the true and real infallible chair of Blessed Peter, or that it has not been divinely chosen by God as the most solid, indefectible, and incorruptible rock of the whole Christian Church, let him be anathema.

"2. If any one shall say that there exists in the world another infallible chair of the truth of the Gospel of Christ our Lord, distinct and separate from the chair of Blessed Peter, let him be anathema.

"3. If any one should deny that the divine magisterium of the chair of Blessed Peter is necessary to the true way of eternal salvation for all men, whether unfaithful or faithful, whether laymen or Bishops, let him be anathema.

"4. If any one should say that each Roman Pontiff, legitimately elected, is not by Divine right the successor of Blessed Peter, even in the gift of the infallibility of magisterium, and should deny to any one of them the prerogative of infallibility for teaching the Church the Word of God pure from all corruption and error, let him be anathema.

"5. If any one should say that general councils are established by Divine Right in the Church as a power for the guiding the Divine flock in the word of faith superior to the Roman Pontiff, or equal to him, or necessary by Divine institution in order that the magisterium of the Roman Bishop should be preserved infallible, let him be anathema."

A despatch from Rome states that the discussion of the primacy and infallibility of the Pope commenced in Saturday's general congregation of the council, which will sit henceforward nearly every day. Great confidence and enthusiasm prevail among the ultramontane party, and it is believed that the discussion will terminate within a month. Many fathers sitting in the centre of the council have asked for leave of absence. About one hundred fathers have subscribed their names to oppose, more or less radically, the proposed dogmatic definition.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, May 31.—Business very dull, while prices are without quotable change. Mous de laines and Persian cloths, adapted to ladies' wear, are greatly depressed and selling below cost. Prints and printing cloths inactive, but firm. Ginghams of the medium class have held their own all the season pretty well, but better and finer grades have broken down badly in price under liberal importations.

New York Wool Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 31.—No new feature to report in the wool market. Transactions in most descriptions are light and in small lots to carry the machinery until the new wools arrive. Holders are obliged to make further concessions to effect sales. California wools are arriving freely. Being of superior character and condition, they sell quickly at present figures.

Cambridge Live Stock Market.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., May 31.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 480. Prices advanced 25c. Sales: Extra, $13.25@13.75; first quality, $12.50@12.75; second quality, $11.25@11.75; third quality, $10.50@10.75. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,868; supply light. Prices declined 25c. Sales, in lots, at $4.00@6.00; extra, $6.50@9.75.

Allegheny Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, May 31.—Cattle run fair; best, 9 to 9½c; good demand. Sheep run large; selling at 6@6c for good; 98-pounders 6¼c. Hogs run moderate, with little demand; selling best heavy at 9@9½c; medium at 9@9¼c; light at 8¾@9c.

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MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic.

Chicago Council No. 4, R. and S. M. Regular Council this, Wednesday, evening at 7½ o'clock, for business and work. All visitors cordially invited to attend. Per order of the T. I. G. M. E. N. TUCKER, Recorder.

Masonic.

Corinthian Chapter No. 69, R. A. M. Special Convocation, this (Wednesday) evening, at 8 o'clock. Work on the R. A. Degree. J. O. DICKERSON, Secretary.

Masonic.

Hesperia Lodge No. 411, A. F. & A. M. Regular communication this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, for work on Third Degree. Per order, J. HALE, Secretary.

Masonic.

Regular communication of Kilwinning Lodge No. 311 A. F. & A. M. Thursday evening, June 2, at 7½ o'clock. Business of the utmost importance to every member will be brought before the Lodge. E. F. DeLONG, Secretary.

TEAS AND COFFEES.

TEAS AND COFFEES

RETAILED AT CARGO PRICES.

Old Government Java, at 37 cents. Pure Ground Mocha, 40 cents. Pure Ground Old Government Java, 37 cents. Pure Ground Ceylon, 30 cents. Pure Ground Rio, 25 cents. Common Ground Rio, 15 and 20 cents.

Strictly pure OLD LIBERIA, roasted and ground fresh every day, every one delighted. How Delicious! Remember, the GREAT EAST INDIA TEA COMPANY

Imports their own Teas and Coffees, And every consumer can

SAVE FULLY 30 TO 50 PER CENT

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

AN EXCELLENT NUMBER.

Contents for the Week Ending June 1.

1—THE FARM AND GARDEN: A word of Caution—How to use a Lawn Mower—Corn Culture—The Blackbird—Bessemer Steel for Farm Implements—The Star Cultivator—Beehive Patents—Comb Guides—Missouri Agricultural Report.
2—LETTER FROM VETERINARIAN: Raising Colts—Wind Colic—Cough, the causes.
3—ENTOMOLOGICAL NOTES: Plum Curculio—Apple Bark Louse—Potato Bug.
4—SELECTIONS FROM THE AGRICULTURAL PRESS—Making Butter—Abortion in Cows—Farm Labor.
5—ROBBING TAX PAYERS TO BUILD SHIPS.
6—SUN SPOTS—With Diagram: The Cause of Cool Weather—Origin and Character of the Phenomenon.
7—WISCONSIN: Property in the State—How Assessed by the State Board—Valuation of Real and Personal Property by Counties.
8—WHOLESALE SMUGGLING: How the Government has been Defrauded—The Mexican Border Alive with Smugglers—Implication of Persons in New York and Providence—Jaurez the Chief Smuggler.
9—TEXAS CATTLE: Nebraska Hereafter to be the Shipping Point of the Drovers of Texas—One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Cattle to be Shipped Yearly—A Head of Four Thousand already at Omaha.
10—TRAGEDY AT OMAHA: Assassination of Dallas F. Case by Samuel L. Pool.
11—PRESBYTERIAN REUNION: Propositions of Union Between the Northern and Southern Churches—Sketch of the Schism of 1861—Persecution of the Southern General Assembly—The Reformed Presbyterians.
12—THE INDIANS: Official Correspondence Concerning the Kansas Pacific Railroad Raid—Yearly Meeting of Friends—Interesting Report Concerning the Progress of the Work Among Western Tribes—Desperate Fight Between Soldiers and Indians.
13—HEART-RENDING STORY: Sudden Rise of a Texas River—Loss of Col. Merriam's Wife and Child.
14—"BOB." A Workingman's Story. From Chambers' Journal.
15—A COUPLE OF SAD EXPERIENCES. From Mark Twain's "Memoranda" in the June Galaxy.
16—SHALL WE HAVE A MORE READABLE BIBLE? A very interesting and instructive article from Putnam's Magazine for June.
17—DREAMS AND THEIR INTERPRETATION: From "Good Words."
18—DEATH IN THE BEER POT: The Champion Beer Drinkers—Two Guzzlers and Two Corpses.
19—IS THERE ANYTHING IN IT? By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.
20—THE FENIAN RAID INTO CANADA: Full particulars, including the Battles of Cook's Corners and Trout River.
21—POETRY—Thackery and Dr. Lothe—Retribution.
22—IMMIGRATION: Comparison of the German and Irish.
23—SUMMARY OF CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.
24—THE WEEK: A Record of Current Events, Domestic and Foreign.
25—MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.
26—EDITORIALS: Robbing the Tax-payers to Build Ships—Fenian Campaign—Science in Chess—Secretary Boutwell and the Funding Bill—Republicans who Voted for Judd's Bill—Professor Bowen on "American Political Economy"—The Correlation of Forces—Oakey Hall and the Legion of St. Patrick.

THE CHICAGO WEEKLY TRIBUNE has a larger and better circulation in the West than any other journal. It is an excellent medium for advertising, especially to those who wish to secure the patronage of the producing classes. A limited number of advertisements will be taken, at moderate rates. Subscription price of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE, $2 per annum, with a liberal reduction for a club of ten or more.

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Gents' Spring and Summer Hats, of superior quality and fashion, at

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The Fashionable HATTERS

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COMMON SENSE TRUSS,

Ease, comfort, perfect security, and, in most cases, a RADICAL CURE. The fact that the pad is constant and perfect the rupture can never slip down. Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Female Supporters, Silk and Cotton Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, Lace, Weak Ankles, &c. Manufactured by

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The Novelty Iron Works.

(foot of East Twelfth-st., New York.)

have for SALE a complete assortment of LATHES, PLANERS, TOOLS, &c., for working both wood and iron, and smiths' and boilermakers' tools, suitable for the manufacture of steam engines, boilers and general machinery of every description, together with the drawings and patterns relating to the engines, boilers, cranes, foundry fixtures, shafting, pulleys and hangers, the valuable lot of gear patterns (being the most complete in the country,) and the tools, fixtures and patterns for the construction and erection of architectural work.

Also, a Marine Beam Engine, cylinder 60 inches by 12 feet stroke, suitable for a coasting or heavy towing steamer.

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PIXLEY, HALL & CO.,

WOOL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

74, 76, and 78 Michigan-av., Chicago.

Correspondence will have our prompt attention.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES R. R. CO., 162 Washington-st., CHICAGO, Ill., June 1, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, in the city of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the election of Directors, and for such other business as may come before the meeting.

F. E. JONES, Secretary C. D. & V. R. R. Co.

STOCKHOLDERS

Annual Meeting of the Elston and Wheeling Gravel Road Company will be held on the first Monday in June, being the 6th day of the month, at 2 o'clock p. m., at John Lyons' (Snow's Place) on the Elston road. Stockholders and others interested are requested to be present.

N. J. LOBERG, Secretary.

CHICAGO, May 27, 1870.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of TURNER, BRISTOL & CO. expires this day, by limitation, and is renewed under the firm name of TURNER, BRISTOL & RAY.

Chicago, May 31, 1870.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of Pierre Grenier & Co., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, from this date.

PIERRE GRENIER, JEAN GRAVEL, FRANCOIS BLANGER, JOSEPH HUOT.

Chicago, May 31, 1870.

MUNGER'S OPERA HOUSE

LAUNDRY

Court-place rear of Opera House.

GOLD PENS.

GOLD PENS

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CARSON, PIRIE & CO.,

118 & 120 State-st.,

Guarantee lowest prices on

BLACK SILKS

Of all qualities. A large lot

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Of all qualities and fabrics, at great sacrifices. Llama Lace Points, from Auction, less than cost.

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DISRAELI'S NEW NOVEL.

Published by

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ALL THAT CAN BE PRINTED SOLD EACH DAY.

What the critics say:

"'Lothair' will be read by the whole world; will provoke immense discussion."—London News.

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"'Lothair' need not fear comparison with the most sparkling of the author's previous works."—London Observer.

"'Lothair,' apart from the interest attaching to it on account of the position of its author, would be the literary success of the season."—London Standard.

"'Lothair.'—The author paints from nature, and to nature's tone; simply, beautifully, truly, where youth and gentleness, friendship and love, are his themes."—London Examiner.

"'Lothair.'—It is impossible not to recognize it as a book of extraordinary power and merit."—Springfield Republican.

"'Lothair.'—The wealth of glowing description, whose richness at times becomes at times almost painful enjoyment—the keen satire, the sparkling epigram, the wonderful sketches of society, the airy skimming over the surface of life, are all here as we know them of old."—N. Y. Tribune.

"LOTHAIR" is published in two editions; in cloth, 12mo., price $2; in octavo, paper, price $1. Mailed, post-free, to any address within the United States, on receipt of price, by the publishers, or by

S. C. GRIGGS & CO.,

117 and 119 State-st., Chicago.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

This is to certify that the undersigned have this day formed a limited partnership, under, and in pursuance of the statute of the State of Illinois. That the name or firm under which such partnership is to be conducted is "Elisha Eldred." That the general nature of the business to be transacted is a General Lumber Business, in the city of Chicago, comprising the ownership of yards for the reception and storage of Lumber, Lath and Shingles, and making advances on contracts for the purchase of Lumber, Lath, and Shingles upon the market, and in the buying and selling of the same in Chicago. That the name of the general partner in said firm is Elisha Eldred, residing at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, and State of Illinois, and the name of the special partner in said copartnership is John Owen, who resides in the city of Detroit, and the State of Michigan, who are the only partners to said copartnership. That the said John Owen has contributed to the common stock in said copartnership the sum of fifty thousand dollars, ($50,000,) and that said copartnership is to commence on the 18th day of May, A. D., 1870, and is to terminate on the 1st day of May, A. D., 1873. Dated this 18th day of May, A. D., 1870.

J. OWEN, ELISHA ELDRED.

[illegible] Notary Public.

ARABIAN COFFEE.

PASHA ALI'S

ARABIAN COFFEE.

PASHA ALI'S ARABIAN COFFEE in flavor is rich full, and aromatic, and devoid of that bitterness so common in other varieties of Coffee.

PASHA ALI'S ARABIAN COFFEE is packed in one pound full packages, and is as cheap as any good coffee in the market.

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To Capitalists, Tanners, Coal and Lumber Dealers.

For Sale, to close an estate, one of the most valuable Gas Coal and Hemlock Timber properties in the State of Pennsylvania, known as the CANOE RUN ESTATE, located between Cameron and Emporium, Cameron County, Penn., on the line of the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, [illegible]

For pamphlets, maps, and further particulars, apply to T. H. Simpson & Co., 43 Broadway, Room 6, New York City, or to M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, No. 139 South Fourth-st., Philadelphia.

BOARDING.

$2.00 Per Day.

BARNES HOUSE,

Corner of Randolph and Canal-sts., having been newly furnished, is now open for the reception of guests, both permanent and transient.

Day Board, $5.00 Per Week.

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HAVE REMOVED TO

86 RANDOLPH-ST.,

Where can be found one of the largest and most complete lines of AUCTION GOODS in the West, which will be sold at lower prices than by any other house in the city. Country trade solicited.

GENERAL NOTICES.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

Wanting a competent business man, with ten years' experience, that can sell staple goods successfully, to travel on salary or commission, address, for three days, L. A. Tribune office.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY COURT OF COOK COUNTY, CHICAGO, June 1, 1870.

Persons having claims against the county of Cook are requested to present the same at the office of the County Clerk, on or before Monday, June 6, 1870.

J. G. GINDELE, Clerk.

BUREAU OF ADVANCES ON LIFE POLICIES, No. 21 Park-row, Rooms Nos. 6 and 7.

H. G. K. CALEF, Manager.

[illegible]

NEW YORK, May 30, 1870.

We warn the public against cashing drafts on us of JOHN W. LAURIDGE.

OTTENHEIMER, ROTHSCHILD & CO., 372 Broadway.

$25,000 for $2.00.

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AGENCY OF ELGIN WATCH CO.

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Orders and inquiries by mail promptly responded to.

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$50. HOMES. $50

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We Sell on the following easy Terms:

$50 Down,
50 in 4 Months,
50 in 8 Months,
50 in 12 Months,
50 in 16 Months,

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100 MADISON-ST., ROOM 5.

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Ravenswood.

This beautiful Suburb is only about 5½ miles from the Court House, and only 30 minutes ride. It has a neat depot, with 17 trains daily; also, a fine large hotel; handsome Gothic Church, (Congregational,) and a nice school house well under way. This is no MYTH, and no HUMBUG, but a SOLID REALITY, started by the SOLID men of Chicago and Evanston, and bids fair to become a sort of Evanston junior in a very short time. We have the most beautiful lots for sale, covered with fine forest trees, nearly opposite the station. Terms made to suit purchasers.

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D. COLE & SON, Real Estate Agents.

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IMPORTERS

AND WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

192 LAKE, and 20 WELLS-STS,

CHICAGO.

Agents for Grey's Ferry and Kensington White Lead and Color Works, Puffer's Celebrated Soda Fountains, &c., &c.

CALL AND GET QUOTATIONS.

WINES.

CONSULAR SEAL CHAMPAGNE.

PROPOSALS.

Great Western Railway,

OF CANADA.

5,000 Tons of Iron Rails for Sale.

The Great Western Company invite tenders for about 5,000 tons of old and partially worn out iron rails, delivered at their dock, at Windsor, in one month, commencing 15th August next.

The rails are of the usual flange pattern, fish-jointed, 4 inches high, 4 inches breadth of base, weighing 65 lbs. per yard.

Terms—Cash, on delivery.

Sealed tenders will be received (in gold or United States currency), and must be sent to the undersigned on or before 15th July next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.

CHIEF OFFICES, Hamilton, Ontario, 27th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., May 31, 1870.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 m. Thursday, the 30th day of June, 1870, for furnishing the Stationery required at Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, at Chicago, Illinois, for one (1) year from July 1, 1870.

Samples and list of articles required can be seen upon application at this office.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Stationery," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of [illegible] D. H. RUCKER, [illegible] JAMES GILLISS, Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

PROPOSALS.

The great National Camp Meeting of the M. E. Church will commence its Annual Session, at Desplaines Camp Ground, Illinois, on the 9th day of August, to continue ten days.

Responsible parties are desired to enter into a contract to board the multitude that will assemble. For full particulars call in person at 211 South Water-st., Chicago, Illinois.

GROCERIES.

JAMES B. HODGES

Would call the attention of

FAMILIES AND HOUSEKEEPERS

TO HIS

FRESH STOCK

OF FINE GROCERIES,

WINES AND CIGARS,

JUST OPENED AT

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A NEW AND USEFUL INVENTION for holding, filing and permanently binding Invoices, Letters, Bills and Papers of every description. [illegible]

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Hall of Warren Lodge No. 466 I. O. of G. T.

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ARMORY OF THE 22d REGIMENT.

WOOD BROTHERS,

OF NEW YORK,

Have removed their entire stock of

FINE

PLEASURE CARRIAGES,

Embracing every variety for City, Park and Road Driving, to the Armory of the 22d Regiment,

Fourteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-avs.

Attention is called to the fact that these Carriages are Fresh Stock, exclusively of their own manufacture, of the newest designs and most perfect finish, made for the present season to stock their new Warerooms, 740 Broadway; but, owing to the late accident that occurred [illegible] removed to the above Armory, on Fourteenth-st., and are to be

SOLD AT COST OF PRODUCTION.

Elegant Close Coaches - $1,000
Landaus - - - $1,500 to 1,650
Clarences - - - 1,400 to 1,650
Wagons - - - - 350 to 400

THESE CARRIAGES HAVE NO SUPERIOR in ELEGANCE, DURABILITY, OR FINISH.

Prices fixed, and every Carriage offered for sale is equal in quality to those built to order.

GUARANTEES MADE GOOD IN EVERY CITY OF THE UNION.

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PONY CARRIAGES, New Designs, for - - - - - - $150

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INMAN LINE

MAIL STEAMERS.

Steam Semi-Weekly to and from

New York, Queenstown, Liverpool, Londonderry and Glasgow.

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ANCHOR LINE,

To and from New York and Liverpool, Glasgow, Dublin, and all Railway Stations in Great Britain and Ireland.

Also, HAMBURG, PARIS, GENOA, NAPLES, VENICE, &c., &c.

Express steamer every Saturday. Extra steamer every Wednesday.

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JAMES WARRACK, [illegible]

SOOTHING SYRUP.

LOOK TO YOUR CHILDREN.

THE GREAT SOOTHING REMEDY.

MRS. WHITCOMB'S SYRUP. [illegible]

It is the Great Infants' and Children's Soothing Remedy in all disorders brought on by Teething or any other cause.

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HARDWOOD LUMBER,

Keeps constantly on hand the largest and best assortment of ASH, OAK, WHITEWOOD, WALNUT, HICKORY, MAPLE, CHERRY and BUTTERNUT, and FANCY WOODS, consisting of Mahogany, Florida Red Cedar, White Holly, Satinwood, Rosewood, and Veneering; also, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Axles, Poles, and Shafts.

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MEDICAL.

A BOOK FOR THE MILLION.

MARRIAGE GUIDE. [illegible]

Notice to the Afflicted and Unfortunate.

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HAGGIN'S ADJUSTABLE WIRE

WINDOW SCREENS

Will extend to the width of any window; and are made from 20 to 36 inches in height. Price lists and models sent to country merchants. Sold wholesale and retail by

D. N. HURLBUT, Agent, [illegible]

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STRAWBERRY BOXES.

[illegible] THOS. GOODWILLIE, Proprietor.

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TO RENT.

Fine new Pianos, made by Haines Bros., Schomacker, Knabe, and others, to rent, with privilege of purchase.

LYON & HEALY, Southeast cor. Wabash-av. and Washington-st.

LAKE TRANSPORTATION.

PASSENGER STEAMERS

LEAVE

GOODRICH'S STEAMBOAT LANDING,

[illegible]

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S [illegible] VINEGAR.

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The Chicago Tribune.

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Chicago, Ill.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1870.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL.

The latest proposition in the way of plundering the public, and to keep up a pretext for excessive taxation, is a bill reported by the House Committee on Commerce, which seeks to appropriate $3,498,000 for objects and purposes utterly foreign to the duty and powers of the general government. It is that much money taken from the Treasury, to be spent for partizan purposes in certain Congressional Districts. It is a fraud upon the people; and a perpetuation of a system of legislation of the most vicious character. The bill professes to appropriate this money "for the repair, preservation, and completion of certain *public* works on rivers and harbors." What these "public" works are, may be judged by the following items:

Superior City Harbor	$40,000
Sheboygan Harbor	15,000
Milwaukee	40,000
Michigan City	50,000
Port Washington Harbor	20,000
Au Sable River	15,000
Buffalo Harbor	80,000
Charlotte Harbor	20,000
Dodson River	40,000
Boston Harbor	100,000
Connecticut River	20,000
Kenosha Harbor	20,000
Muskegon Harbor	10,000
Southwater Harbor	15,000
Manistee Harbor	20,000
Black Lake Harbor	10,000
Canton River	8,000
Chicago Harbor	100,000
Burlington Harbor, Vt.	15,000
New Haven Harbor	15,000
Hyannis, (Mass.) Harbor	15,000
Plymouth, (Mass.) Harbor	10,000

In addition to these there are $50,000 appropriated to prevent the Falls of St. Anthony washing away, and for building a canal around them; this, of course, is only the beginning of an expenditure of two or three millions of dollars. There is the inevitable $250,000 for the Louisville canal—which canal no person will accept as a free gift. It gives $111,000 for rivers and harbors in Maine. During the last six years Congress has been voting money to build Custom Houses at inaccessible towns and villages in Maine, and now this bill proposes to commence the annual expenditure of $110,000 to dig out rivers to enable schooners to reach the ports of entry and take on cargoes of potatoes. One hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars is divided among the districts of Massachusetts; Rhode Island gets $43,000; Connecticut $40,000; Delaware $15,000; New York gets $500,000, and there is a sum given to each district in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa, besides appropriations for rivers in Tennessee and Arkansas and the Mississippi and Ohio Rivers. Looking over the bill to see if it were possible that the votes of the Philadelphia members could be expected without a bribe, we find an appropriation for improving the Schuylkill River from Gibson's Point to the bridge at Chestnut street, being that part of the river running through the city of Philadelphia! The bill does not provide for building bridges over the stream at each street crossing, but that will probably be done next year. Last year Chicago expended $63,000 for clearing the channel of the harbor of this city, and raised the money by taxation; but Philadelphia has four votes in Congress for any public swindle, and, of course, is entitled to have her river dug out and kept clear at the national expense.

This city has a harbor to which is invited the commerce of the Northwest. It requires constant dredging to keep it open, and this city has, for many years, paid for that necessary work, without taxing the country. We have a right to demand that we shall not be taxed to open New Haven harbor, nor improve the "gut" at Bath, in Maine, nor to pay for improving the Susquehanna River. The city of New York can afford to spend ten or fifteen millions of dollars a year as extra allowances to its officials, and the work of improving its harbor and keeping the Hudson River navigable might be safely left to that city. Boston, which is mourning her lost foreign trade, and which is seeking to restore it, can certainly afford to clean out her own harbor. It is a confession of weakness and of general decline when any city claiming to be a commercial port permits its harbor to become choked up, and asks the government to dig it out. Members of Congress have no more legitimate authority to tax the people of the United States to dig out the Chicago, Milwaukee, New Haven, Bath, Providence, Boston, or Buffalo harbors, than they have to tax the people to weed the gardens, or to cut the timber and grub the stumps of every piece of land wanted for cultivation. What authority has Congress to discriminate for or against any place claiming to have a harbor? Why appropriate money for a harbor at Kenosha, and not at Waukegan? Why at Superior City, and not at Duluth? Why at any of the twenty places in Michigan, and not at the thirty other places not mentioned in the bill? What authority has Congress to build a harbor anywhere, except for some national purpose? By what authority does Congress propose to interfere with the Chicago harbor, and build an outer harbor in front of the city? There are twenty millions of property now held along the fifteen miles of river wharfage in Chicago; and who has asked Congress, or the War Department, to interfere with the trade and commerce of this city to build an outer harbor? The right of property in that outer harbor has yet to be determined by law; and we do not understand how the War Department obtained authority to decide that the Chicago River and its branches were no longer fit for a harbor, and therefore Congress, at the national expense, must build a harbor outside the city, in the lake, for the benefit of some private corporation, or other persons who may possess themselves of it.

We object to this kind of legislation. We object to the National Government interfering to build up cities or towns at the national expense, and thereby discriminate against other towns. It will require $4,000,000 a year to build all the harbors on the lakes which want to be built, and each of which has the same claim upon the national bounty. Why select a few and reject the others? If the city of Portland has not energy and spirit enough to keep its harbor open for the admission of vessels, let the harbor close up. The appeal to Congress to clear the harbor is an application *in forma pauperis*. Congress has nothing to do with taking care of lusty beggars. The whole bill is founded on an erroneous principle. There are five hundred cities claiming to have harbors and navigable streams; each seeks to draw to itself all the business it can, and why should Congress select thirty or forty of these places and build their harbors, dig out their rivers, and thus discriminate against all others? The government has no more legitimate authority to tax the whole people to dig out a harbor for a city than it has to lay out the roads, pave the streets, light it with gas, and supply it with water and sewers. It is a purely local work, intended for a local purpose, and resulting in a local gain. We hope Congress will leave these four millions of dollars in the Treasury; avoid that much taxation, and say that all those who want harbor and river improvements must make them at their own cost. If the commerce of Boston be worth anything, it is worth the small annual expenditure required for removing the mud from the harbor, and at all events Congress has no legal authority to tax the people of Illinois, Nebraska, or Indiana, for any such purpose.

The new Constitution of Illinois is attracting great and favorable attention from the press throughout the country. The [illegible], in an appreciative article, approves the [illegible] upon special legislation, [illegible] the contraction of debt by counties, [illegible], its division into legislative districts by counties, or parts of counties, so as to avoid "gerrymandering," the provisions for the [illegible] representation [illegible] of both [illegible] parties [illegible]

restrictions on railroad swindling, its provisions for fixed salaries to officers, and the payment of fees and perquisites into the public treasury.

The New York *World* reviews these provisions, and approves particularly the Governor's power to remove such State officers as are appointed by him, a particular in which New York, as well as Illinois, is forming her State Government upon the national model. It approves equally the clauses strengthening the Executive veto by requiring a two-thirds vote to overrule it; requiring every member of the Legislature to swear, in his oath of office, that he has not bribed anybody to vote for him, and that he will not lend or sell his vote, or influence, as a member, for any corrupt inducement. These main provisions, it thinks, "can hardly fail to make the General Assembly of Illinois a model law-making body. It is, on the whole, an able instrument, and merits the acceptance which, from present indications, it is likely to receive." The New York *Tribune* commends its leading features with equal emphasis. We expect to see the press and reviews of Great Britain also devote some attention to it, as an evidence of the progress which is making in the art of cleansing from corruption the fundamental law, which is the fountain from which all other laws flow, and by which they are made pure or impure.

THE CITY DEBT.

Under various acts of the Legislature the city of Chicago has authority to issue bonds, for certain public works, to the amount of nearly $4,000,000. The bonded debt of the city, on the 1st of April, 1870, was $11,352,000. The new constitution, which will be in force August 8, 1870, prohibits the incurring of debt, by any municipal corporation, beyond 5 per cent of the *assessed* value of the taxable property of the city, according to the last preceding State assessment. The present authority of the city to sell bonds extends to the following objects and sums:

River improvement	$1,000,000
School bonds	300,000
School bonds, sale authorized since April 1	250,000
Sewerage bonds (sale authorized)	175,000
Water bonds	1,500,000
Tunnel bonds	300,000
Bridewell bonds	125,000
City Hall bonds	100,000
Total	$3,710,000

The amount was stated by Mr. Tuley, the Corporation Counsel, to be $4,000,000, but for what purpose the other $290,000 are to be used we do not know. These bonds must be actually sold before the 8th of August, or they cannot be sold at all, and the question before the Common Council is, whether they shall be so sold, and the money held in the Treasury, or whether the privilege of disposing of them and spending the money shall be given up. If sold, the bonded debt of the city will be about $15,000,000, or 5 per cent of *the actual* value of the taxable property of the city.

We understand that the sewerage bonds have already been disposed of, and that there is no authority to issue any more. This would make it necessary to issue special assessments for new sewers, and to require the present sewerage debt to be assumed by the property benefited. The tunnel will be completed during the present year, as well as the Bridewell and City Hall, and the money will be needed to pay for them. The water fund has reached that stage that it yields an annual revenue of $250,000 in excess of its ordinary expenditures. This sum may be used to extend the mains, and to furnish those sections of the city where there is no water. The sale of the $1,500,000 of bonds can only be justified under the demands of an imperious necessity. It should be borne in mind that the interest on the debt has already assumed immense proportions. The sewerage debt is $4,454,000, the water debt $3,320,000, the school debt $700,000, and if all these bonds be sold, as proposed, the annual tax for interest will be in excess of $1,000,000. That much will be added annually to the original cost of the works for which the debt was contracted.

We have expended $2,000,000 upon the canal deepening, and the Board of Public Works tell us that not to expend the other million of dollars will be to lose what we have already put in. What is the object sought by this improvement? It is to drain the Chicago River. When the canal improvement is completed, the bottom of the river, where it connects with the canal, will be considerably lower than the bottom of the canal. The surface water will flow into the canal, but the insoluble deposits discharged into the river from the sewers will remain in the river. The canal will not carry off any more of the surface water than can now be moved by the pumps, and in a few years the canal itself will be wholly inadequate to the work of draining the river. The river is now a sort of catch-basin for all the filth of the city, and all that the canal will do will be to drain this basin from the top, leaving the sediment where it is. That is not the drainage the city hoped for, nor will it be an equivalent for the $3,000,000. If another million is to be expended for river improvement, let a portion of it be expended upon a canal from the lake to the North Branch. That is an unavoidable expense, whether the canal deepening shall prove to be a success or a failure.

The Council should borrow no more money than is actually required for the present municipal year. To heap up $4,000,000 in the city treasury is to excite an unappeasable desire to spend it. The Council will be assailed by an army of jobbers, contractors, politicians, confidence men and confidence women. People "with a mission" will go for it in troops, to build hospitals, "homes" and asylums. Aldermen may cry peace, peace, but there will be no peace till the bottom dollar is reached. The taxpayers are willing to be assessed for any expenditure actually necessary, but they are in full accord with the letter and spirit of the new constitution. They want the borrowing business to stop. They want to see some of their debts paid before any new ones are incurred.

LONDON JOURNALISM.

The London *Economist* observes and regrets the loss of power, enterprise, and income of the daily press of London, and the great relative advances of the journals of the other English cities. Two of the morning dailies have died within a year, and four within a few years; only six, in all, remain for the great city of London, and of these, two, the *Advertiser* and *Post*, are sustained by class connections, and only the *Times* and *Daily News* exercise any marked influence. The total circulations of all are only half those of Paris and New York, and a third what they should be. Only two have a foreign news staff; only one has correspondents in the other cities of England, and none have any in Scotland, while the telegraph is almost unused. Of municipal news, there is next to nothing, and of country news nothing at all unconnected with imperial politics. Men cease to care what the papers say, and to a great extent cease to read them. The Birmingham, Manchester and Liverpool papers, on the other hand, treat public topics with as much ability and publish as much general and more local news than the London papers.

The *Economist* believes the cause of this decay is to be found in the lack of competition to which the present journals were subjected during their more profitable periods, and the consequent lack of enterprise they then displayed. The proprietors worked them like a mine, getting out all they could from them in dividends, and returning to them as little as possible in expenditure and enterprise. Having, as they deemed, a complete monopoly of the field, owing to the great expense and risk of starting and sustaining a new paper, they took no pains to keep their papers up to a standard of merit which should be worthy of the enormous revenues they were receiving. In the olden time they had paid the leading statesmen and writers of Great Britain incredible prices for a single leader. Now, their editorials, always of great and prescribed length, few in number, and heavy in style, are mostly commonplace, and evidently written by overtaxed pens and for mediocre compensation. They lack the power and argument essential to leaders and the versatility and point of paragraphs. Some of the best newspapers now published in British dominions are those of Sidney and Melbourne, in Australia. We have been as much astonished at the completeness in all departments, and the versatility displayed in the Australian papers, especially in those made up for the steamers, as we have at the poverty of news displayed by some of the leading London papers. The London press seems to have fallen into the exhausted condition of our [illegible]

reduced that only the heaviest manuring could restore them.

A condition not unlike that of the London press is threatening, from the same causes, the press of New York. The New York dailies are carefully edited in the matter of style; they aim at versatility almost to the point of scatteration, and at lightness to the extreme of frivolousness. They are generally amusing and harmless. But it would not be a truthful expression of their tone to characterize them as able, instructive, sound, or influential on any important question. The monopoly of news possessed by the Associated Press places the poor and unenterprising papers on a level with the rich and enterprising, and leaves them no field for rivalry save in their editorial page, and in dressing up those petty local sensations which so easily sink into either puerility or scandal. The salvation of the New York press from that routine of degeneracy and mediocrity which characterizes its London contemporaries may be in part found in the rivalry of the younger and cheaper papers. But the competition of these is more favorable to versatility than to strength. Real ability and force can only be developed by the recognition by the public, and the pursuit by journalists themselves, of the highest order of culture and attainment. No profession offers so wide, constant, and permanent a field for the exercise of genuine intellectual power as daily journalism. Its actual exercise depends almost equally on the discriminating demand of the public, the enterprise of newspaper proprietors, and the honorable emulation and ambition of journalists themselves.

THE VIRTUES OF THE CHINESE.

It is difficult for us to conceive that mankind, like the various inferior orders of creation, is constructed on the principle of infinite diversity, nature's constant effort being to avoid repeating herself, whether in races or individuals. A letter from the Rev. Dr. Prime to the New York *Observer* recalls some remarkable contrasts between Chinese civilization and ours. The mariner's compass is made to point South, instead of North, by putting the index on the opposite end of the needle; a rider mounts a horse from the off side; instead of blacking shoes, they whiten them with chalk; the old men fly the kites, while the boys look on. An American, as an act of hospitality, treats you to a glass of wine. A Chinaman introduces you to his dead grandmother, in her coffin. He shows you his own coffin with as bland politeness as a Frenchman would show you his pictures or an Englishman his dogs. To express his pleasure at meeting you, he does not shake your hand, but his own, moving them up and down as if he were pumping out his feelings, and the gush was slow. In cases of small-pox and the itch this mode of salutation has the highest hygienic qualities. Instead of taking off his hat, on coming into your presence, he takes off his shoes. As a mark of special honor at a feast he seats you at his left hand, not at his right, and sends your ladies into an inferior room, to eat by themselves, so that you can get as drunk as you please without gratifying their curiosity. Unmarried women are regarded as of very little account; but mothers always rule their children and grandchildren, to whatever age they may attain. Here, on the contrary, pretty young girls command all who approach them, and the rule of children over their parents is only less perfect than their sway over the grand-parents. Here you ask a father how many children he has, and he answers, perhaps, three. In China he would answer "one child and two girls." The Chinese men wear frocks and carry fans, and the women wear the pantaloons and smoke. In these respects, however, the two countries are not very unlike. When a man marries, his mother acquires the right to "boss" his wife as well as himself, which is very consoling to all parties. The mother-in-law is consoled by having one more to boss over. The husband is consoled by the feeling that his labor is divided. The daughter-in-law is consoled by knowing that she'll do the same when she becomes a mother-in-law. In China your dressmaker is a man, if you are a woman, but the person who constructs your hat for you is a woman. The men wear their hair braided, and never cut it, esteeming it, as St. Paul says, "an ornament." The women do theirs up very close, or shingle it short, feeling, as the Apostle remarks, that it is a shame to them to wear long hair. A book is read from the left of the page to the right, from the bottom to the top, and beginning with the last page and ending with the first. The written language is not spoken, and the spoken language is not written, so that two persons may be able to understand each other perfectly by writing when neither can comprehend a word the other may say. The detectives sound a *tom tom* as they go through the streets, to warn rogues and thieves that they are coming. The tax collectors are regarded, not as officers of the government, but as licensed thieves, authorized to take all they can get without exciting any insurrections which they cannot themselves suppress. But one of their wisest customs, worthy of all imitation by Christians, is, when they get very angry with their friends, and nothing but vengeance can slake their fury, they kill themselves, in the confident belief that the enduring remorse of their friends, at having been the cause of their death, will far exceed their own temporary and trifling inconvenience in dying. The more seriously we reflect upon the profound deduction of the Chinese philosophy, the more we are impressed with admiration and surprise that it never struck Christians in exactly the same light. This brings the sweets of revenge within the reach of every deserving young man or woman. It enables every afflicted person who can afford to invest five cents in ratsbane, or half that sum in rope, to punish his enemies to his heart's content without ever being subjected to trial, except by a Coroner's jury, who would generally find a verdict of complete justification. Had Daniel McFarland, for instance, been brought up under the teachings of Boodh and Kong-fut-se, instead of Theodore Parker, he would have shot himself, instead of Richardson, and would have left a very happy couple in existence to lament his faults and plant flowers over his grave.

Will the proper authorities having charge of our parks restrain the ruthless vandalism with which the lawn-mowers are used to keep the grass bitten down to the bare earth, so that the parks, and especially Lincoln Park, look like an over-pastured stubble, brown and burnt? Such close cutting lets in the sun, dries out and bakes the soil, prevents the spread and growth of the grass, and, in some places, is killing it altogether. The effect violates all taste, for, unless the grass can maintain an average height of two or three inches, instead of presenting that appearance of fertility, richness, and verdure which should characterize a park, it is lean and starved, and looks like an over-grazed cow-pasture. In consequence of this excessive cutting, the men are compelled to water the grass to prevent it being burnt out and killed, whereas if they would leave it to attain a reasonable growth it would hold the moisture of the soil and save this expense. But no amount of watering will save the grass if the present system of over-cutting continues. The children, for whom the grass ought to exist, are not allowed to rest their tiny feet upon it, lest, forsooth, they may injure it; while a score of stout Teutons, with patent grass-twisters, go biting it off at the roots by cart-loads, each of them destroying more grass in one hour than ten thousand children would by running over it for a week.

The Massachusetts House of Representatives, after a long controversy, has rejected a bill proposing to lend or appropriate $3,500,000 to the Hartford & Erie Railway, a swindling corporation which has already made way with $1,500,000 of State funds. It is noticed as a somewhat curious circumstance that the task of battling against this unblushing scheme (so far as the press was concerned) was left to the unaided efforts of the Springfield *Republican*, the Boston newspapers being as oblivious of the matter as though it were a transaction affecting the Treasury of the Khedive, and relating to the completion of the Suez Canal.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

On the 2d of July, a "Workingmen's Convention" will meet at Belleville, for the consideration [illegible]

ing to J. M. Willetts, of Mercer County, and valued at $3,000, died a few days ago in consequence of a wound received in his knee from a horseshoe nail on the floor.

INDIANA.

Five men recently met in the rooms of the Library Association at Evansville, the aggregate of whose ages was 384 years. One of them was 105 years old.

—A bullfrog, weighing six pounds, was captured last week near Bedford, Lawrence County. So says the *News* of that place.

—Recently a sow in Marion, Grant County, gave birth to eighteen pigs; and arrangements having been made by nature for only twelve to get their living, six of the clamorous grunters had to be turned over to an improvised nurse.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 30th says: "About eight o'clock Friday evening, as a woman named Sarah Flinn, who resides on Seventeenth street, near the river road, was passing Clark's dry dock, she heard screams in the direction of the water. Mrs. Flinn is a poor, unlettered woman, who works at the washtub for a living, and had been to carry some clothes to a soldier at the Fort. She did not hesitate a moment about turning down through the timbers of the dark and deserted yard, reaching the edge of the river in a very few minutes. From the edge of the dock she saw forms struggling in the water, about thirty feet from shore, and heard voices crying for help. There was a vessel lying near, but the sailors commenced a song, and did not, therefore, catch the screams of the persons in the water, or of the woman on shore. Mrs. Flinn saw that the boys, for such they were, were floating down, clinging to a capsized skiff, and she ran up and down looking for a boat. Finding none, she jumped down from the wharf upon a piece of ship-timber, seized a board, and gave her craft a strong push into the stream. Getting into the current she found that she must sit down or go over, and she sat down, the water almost floating her off her perch. She neared the boys rapidly, cheering them through the gloom to hold on, and her beam finally bumped against the inverted skiff. The trio were then just below the Sandwich ferry landing, and, well out, having floated out ten or fifteen rods. As she could get no wetter, Mrs. Flynn left her beam and landed into the water to seize hold of the boat, making the lads get securer holds, and in a manner almost unknown to her, for she cannot swim, having never visited Long Branch, the gallant woman pushed the boat into the bank and took the lads off. The boys were named, respectively, Charles Mash and Henry Foster, and their parents reside near each other on Fourteenth street, near Lafayette. Neither were 13 years old, and they had that afternoon ran away from home, stolen a boat from a slip behind a tannery on the River road, and paddled away down the river. They had been a long time in getting back, and in attempting to land at the dry dock had ran the boat on to a submerged log and overturned it. Both were chilled through when rescued, and would probably have perished but for the brave Mrs. Flinn."

MINNESOTA.

J. E. Thompson, a prominent citizen of St. Paul, died suddenly, on Friday, while on a fishing excursion with his wife and daughter. At the time of his death Mr. Thompson was President of the First National Bank of St. Paul, Treasurer of the St. Paul & Chicago Railroad Company, a Director in the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad Company, and also a Director in the Minnesota Mutual Life Insurance Company. His life was insured for $43,000, as follows: Northwestern of Milwaukee, $20,000; Mutual Life of New York, $17,000; Minnesota Mutual, $5,000; Connecticut Mutual, $1,000.

OHIO.

The Cleveland *Herald* of May 30 says: "On Sunday morning Captain O. J. Parker, an ocean sailor, appeared at the Central Police station and reported that he lost on Saturday evening the sum of three thousand dollars in gold. From his statements it appears that he arrived in this city by the 7:30 p. m. train on the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad, and when he reached the depot he left in his seat in the car a satchel containing the money in $20 gold pieces. He did not remember this trifling circumstance until three or four hours afterward, when in bed! He immediately got up, in a somewhat perturbed state of mind, got himself to the residence of one of the officers of the road, and roused him from his slumbers. The obliging official accompanied him to the depot, and together they searched the car in which he came, but nothing that looked like a satchel containing three thousand dollars in gold was discovered, and the old 'sea dog' returned inconsolable to his lodgings. In the morning the search was renewed, the officers of the road rendering every assistance in their power. The depot was again visited and the baggage men and those who took charge of the cars on their arrival, were carefully questioned, but no tidings were found of the missing money. The matter was placed in the hands of the detectives, who made a careful investigation, but up to a late hour Sunday night no clue had been obtained."

MISCELLANEOUS.

Twelve ladies at Zurich attend the medical and two the philosophical lectures.

—A photograph of seven of the heads of the Greek brigands has been published.

—There are now two hundred and fifty steamers traversing the Danube—of nearly all nationalities.

—The editor of the Hancock (Kentucky) *Messenger*, in a farewell address in his expiring journal, regrets that "he had not the pleasure of writing the obituary of several of the miserable skinflints of the town." This is the bitterness of impecuniosity.

—Prof. Gamgee's meat-preserving process has proved a failure. The meat was packed in tallow in deal boxes.

—The colored people of Richmond, Va., are much disturbed by their failure to hear from their brethren who have emigrated to the South to work on railroads and in the cotton-fields. They imagine all kinds of dreadful things. The colored churches have taken the matter in hand, and it is proposed to send a commission through the Southern country to discover what is the real fate of the lost tribe that have wandered away.

—The Paris *Marseillaise* states that it has reaped, during an existence of five months, a harvest of eighty-six and a half months of imprisonment and 18,000 francs fine, without counting the prosecutions now pending.

—A Frenchman says that he thinks the great fault of American women is that they talk too loud in public.

—A certain Paris milliner has made in the last seven years upward of seven hundred and fifty thousand francs.

—Two more large bones of the skeleton of the mammoth or megatherium, discovered in Union County, Pennsylvania, last fall, have been taken out recently. The skeleton is in detached fragments, as though it had been torn apart and the fragments dragged about by beasts of prey. It is thought that the entire skeleton will be found in a tolerable state of preservation.

—A recent inquiry of the Commissioners on Lunacy, in regard to the treatment of paupers in England, discloses some horrible facts. It appears that the chief treatment for violent cases is by kneeling on the body of the patient, which leaves no tell-tale bruises on the skin, and breaks the ribs in so many places at once that death generally ensues from "pleurisy" or some other "natural causes."

—Among the articles advertised at a chattel mortgage sale in Massachusetts is "a set of tomb-stones, just as good as new."

—A gentleman of Boston, who is, as the boys say, "barefooted on the top of his head," was recently importuned by some young ladies to present them with his photograph. He complied with the request; but, instead of presenting them with a picture of his handsome features, sent a very striking view of the back of his head. The joke was duly enjoyed, but the projector was much surprised shortly after to see copies of the picture in the windows of a print store, and, on inquiring of the attendant, found, to his horror, that the sharp photographer had published it as "A remarkable picture of the moon."

—"On the evening of May 14," says the London *Times*, "Earl de Grey was installed as Grand Master of English Free Masons, and such an assemblage of the craft as were there gathered to give him a cordial greeting is altogether without precedent or parallel. That such should have been the case is not to be wondered at when it is known that there has been no similar event in this country for twenty-six years, the Grand Mastership having for that period been occupied by the Earl of Zetland, who now retires from the throne of Free Masonry. The occasion was rendered still more interesting from the intimation that Brother the Prince of Wales had given out, sometime since, that whenever the Grand Master-elect should be installed as Grand Master, he should do himself the pleasure of being present to witness it. Upwards of 1,200 of the highest officers in the craft were present, some of them from China, Canada, America, and other countries."

PERSONAL.

The Rothschilds are said to have lately lost enormous sums of money.

—Mr. Burnand, the dramatist, has lost his wife by death, and has consequently called in the aid of Mr. Byron to finish out a promised burlesque.

—Felix Pyat, the French exile, who counsels everybody everywhere to murder their tyrants, is a venerable-looking old gentleman, with the mild appearance of a Methodist clergyman.

—Colonel John S. Mosby has been very much surprised on learning that he was on the Canadian border all last week, organizing Fenian cavalry. Until he read the telegrams, he was laboring under the impression that he was quietly attending to his law business in Warrenton.

—The Rev. Isaac Collins, a Methodist clergyman of Baltimore, died on Wednesday, aged 81 years. He had been a preacher of the Gospel for upwards of sixty years. He served under General Harrison as chaplain and soldier on the lakes in 1812, and was one of the defenders of Baltimore in 1814.

—"Hetty Robinson," says the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, "is probably the New Bedford heiress, of high business qualifications, who makes a semi-annual raid into Wall street, and performs a bear or bull operation in Reading stock, and with almost uniformly brilliant results to her own pocket. She is known in Wall street as the Princess of Wales, and about six months ago bought 30,000 or 50,000 shares of her favorite stock at from 94 to 95, and has just realized at 106. These little 'corners' serve to keep her in pin money."

—Mr. Tenniel's last cartoon in *Punch* illustrates the reference to "critics" in "Lothair." Mr. Disraeli and Mr. Gladstone are standing back to back in a book store, turning over the leaves of each other's latest productions. Mr. Gladstone has "Lothair," looks stern, and says, "Hm!—Flippant!" Mr. Disraeli has "Juventus Mundi," and says, "Ha! Prosy!"

—A Newark (N. J.) paper gives the particulars of a street disturbance in that city, in which Miss Claflin, of the firm of Woodhull & Claflin, was the object of attack. Miss Claflin has been in Newark for some time past, endeavoring to obtain patronage for a weekly paper with which she is connected. In the pursuit of her business, she walked past the Fenian headquarters in Broad-street, when one of the persons lounging near the door, shouted to his comrades that the lady was Edith O'Gorman. The crowd pursued her, hooting, yelling, and throwing stones at her. She escaped into a store near Washington street, the door of which was closed against her pursuers. Miss Claflin was afterward conducted out of the store by a rear passage, which led into another street.

—It was Rev. Dr. J. C. Keener who was elected Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church South last Saturday. John Christian Keener was born in Baltimore, February 7, 1819, and is consequently 51 years of age. He [illegible] 1834, under the presidency of Dr. Fisk. He was a wholesale druggist in his native city until 1840, when he became a Methodist preacher. In the division of the Church, in 1844, he sided heartily with the Southern branch, of which he has ever since been an earnest partisan. For several years past he has edited the New Orleans *Christian Advocate*, the official organ of his Church in the Southwest, and has shown more than ordinary ability as a writer and newspaper conductor. He is the author of a book called "Post Oak Circuit," which had in its day an extensive circulation. His doctorate of divinity was received from Lagrange College, Alabama.

—The gallantry of President Grant has given Richmond, Va., a female Postmaster, in the person of Mrs. Van Lew, who has heretofore attended to the mails with great regularity and to the perfect satisfaction of all concerned. Now, however, a strange complaint in regard to Mrs. Van Lew reaches Washington. The employes of the Richmond branch of the Postal Department have forwarded a memorial to the Postmaster General, alleging that the lady chief, aforesaid, is a regular martinet, has no perfect judgment of the powers of human endurance, requires too much work to be done at all times, and pays no attention whatever to the Eight-Hour law. The consequence is, that these poor clerks—stout, able-bodied men, be it remembered—are completely exhausted with fatigue, and find no mercy in the heart of Mrs. Van Lew, though they have sought for it carefully and with tears. The Postmaster General has deemed the matter of sufficient importance to warrant the sending of a committee to Richmond, who will make a rigid investigation and an elaborate report.

POLITICAL.

The official vote of New York State shows a majority for Church, Democrat, for Chief Justice, of 87,203. The new Court of Appeals will be composed as follows: Chief Judge—Sanford E. Church. Associate Judges—Wm. F. Allen, Charles Rapallo, Martin Grover, Rufus W. Peckham, Charles J. Folger, Charles Andrews.

—Dr. Samuel Bard has issued the prospectus of his new paper, the *True Georgian*, to establish which at Atlanta he resigned the office of Governor of Idaho. He will urge universal amnesty, and probably will not be very loth to criticise the acts of Governor Bullock.

At the Republican Convention for St. Joseph County, Ind., on the 28th ult., the Committee on Resolutions reported on strongly endorsing the course of General Packard, M. C. from the Eleventh District, and recommend his renomination, which was unanimously adopted, and another resolution was adopted, almost unanimously instructing the delegates to the Congressional Convention which meets on the 28th inst., to vote for his renomination. The convention for Laporte County, which met on the same day, also endorsed General Packard.

CROPS.

WISCONSIN.

The Sparta *Herald* says the frequent heavy rains of the past week have produced their legitimate effect upon vegetation of all kinds. Wheat is growing with unusual rapidity, while corn and grass are coming forward finely. The prospect is almost certain of having an immense harvest.

—The Alma *Express* reports the weather remarkably favorable for growing crops. Spring and fall grain never looked better at this season of the year. The late rains are copious and timely.

—The St. Croix *Republican* reports crops in a promising condition.

—The Oconomowoc *Mirror* says there is every reason to believe that the potato crop will be a failure this season, from the effects of the potato bug. Some farmers say their vines are literally alive with them, while others, whose vines have not yet made their appearance, say the ground seems to be covered with them.

—The West Bend *Democrat* reports favorably on the crops. The splendid showers lately had the desired effect of producing growth and vigor. The winter grain looks well, especially rye. Spring wheat is hardy, and already showing prospect of a munificent result.

INDIANA.

A good, soaking shower of rain fell in Jasper county on Monday forenoon, sufficient for present needs, and all kinds of vegetation are now growing rapidly. The prospect for good crops was never more favorable in that county.

—The Columbus *Bulletin* says: "A trip east and west, north and south, through the county, has satisfied us that the crop of wheat, corn and hay will necessarily be light this season. Hay is beyond redemption, but corn may yet be improved by timely rains."

RAILROADS.

Appanoose County, Iowa, has subscribed $125,000 to the Chicago Southwestern Railroad.

—INDIANAPOLIS, May 31.—The last rail of the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne Railroad was laid at Richmond, yesterday afternoon, at an enthusiastic meeting of citizens. A silver spike, presented to President Parry, by the employes of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Road, was used. The railroad bridge over the Whitewater, at Richmond, burned on Friday, is being rapidly rebuilt, over three hundred men being employed on it.

—President Greene writes to his New York agents that the line of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Minnesota Railroad is graded and bridged from Vinton to Waterloo, and from Columbus Junction to West Branch, leaving only twenty miles to be graded. Five hundred men are now actively employed in grading, bridging, and laying ties, and completing the work. About one hundred men are, in addition, at work between Vinton and Waterloo in putting down rails, and are finishing up in running order over three miles a week. Cars will be running between Burlington and Waterloo on the 1st of September.

—The Ludington (Mich.) *Record* of the 25th says: "D. L. Filer, Esq., President of the Pere Marquette Lumber Company, has just returned from Muskegon, where he has been to attend a meeting of the Grand Rapids & Lake Shore Railroad Company, and informs us that the organization of the company has been made so as to extend it to Ludington and Manistee. The money has been secured, as well as the iron for the road, and Mr. Filer says engineers will certainly be here in a few days to commence the survey each way, and, just as soon as the route is located, men will be put on the line to grade it. The road will be built, and be in running order by the 1st of July, 1871."

Oregon.

It is cheering to notice the rapid strides that our sister Pacific State is making in the direction of healthy and permanent prosperity. The construction of a trunk railroad through her central valleys, from the Columbia to the California line, soon to be connected with the Pacific Railroad, both by way of Idaho and the State; the multiplication of manufactures and natural products; the enlargement of home commerce; the greater amount of land under cultivation; the growth of towns and enhancement of real values; the quickened demand for land, and the influx of immigration—these are all circumstances which the telegraph reports daily, and which make up a record of substantial progress. The fact is that Oregon, in common with California, is just entering on a career of such prosperous development as marked the history of several of the Mississippi States in the decade following 1850. This was delayed twenty years by the remoteness and isolation which have been ended at last, and by the completion of the Pacific Railroad and the construction of local branches.

There is no more orderly and economical State in the Union than Oregon. All its growth has been gradual and healthy, for while it possesses great mineral resources, it has never been demoralized by great mining excitements. With an area larger than that of Pennsylvania and New York combined, half of which is adapted to agriculture and grazing purposes, and the remainder valuable for its famous timber, it has yet scarcely 120,000 inhabitants, and not over 6 per cent of its arable lands have passed into private ownership, while hardly 2 per cent is under actual cultivation. Most of its arable land is in a series of valleys, well-watered, fertile and picturesque. It is a great wheat State. Its apple orchards are not equalled anywhere in the East, and its climate favors a greater variety of products than any of the Northern States. It has mines of iron and coal, as well as of gold, silver, copper and lead.

Such a State is a good one to advertise, and we are glad to know that the Board of Statistics, Immigration, and Labor Exchange of Portland is advertising it in a very honest and effective way. The publication of a pamphlet of sixty-two pages, treating comprehensively of the State as an agricultural and commercial region, and giving succinct information about its climate, people, markets, price of land, wages, cost and routes of travel, industries, resources and improvements, is a work in the right direction. It is evident that California and Oregon are to be honorable competitors in stimulating emigration westward; the gain of one will be measurably the gain of the other. The railroad will soon unite them and make their interests nearly identical.

The above is from the San Francisco *Bulletin*. Oregon unquestionably has the agricultural, the commercial and the mineral resources to make her one of the most prosperous States in the Union; her climate is most inviting, and her scenery is in some respects superior even to that of California. Persons who would like to have the pamphlet referred to by the *Bulletin* can obtain a copy free of charge by addressing a line to John M. Drake, Esq., Secretary Immigration and Labor Exchange, Portland, Oregon.

General Cary Visits the Imprisoned Fenians in England.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 28.

We are permitted to print the following letter, received yesterday by a gentleman of this city, from General Cary, who is now in London:

"LONDON, May 14, 1870.

"Our stay in Europe has been prolonged beyond what we expected. After a delightful tour through France, Italy and Switzerland, we are again for a few days in this great city.

Through the kindness of Minister Motley I obtained permission from the Home Secretary to visit our fellow-townsman, General Halpin, in Portland Prison. I appropriated a day to this purpose, and spent some time with the General in his dismal dwelling. I found him in good health, and very glad to see me. He inquired anxiously after his many friends in Cincinnati. He complains very bitterly of the manner in which he has been treated by the British Government in his arrest, trial, conviction, sentence and imprisonment. He is equally severe in his strictures upon the authorities at Washington for their indifference and neglect. On intimating that I had access to the proper officer of the Crown, and could possibly secure his release, he said with emphasis (showing that his brave spirit is not subdued) that he did not wish his friends to ask for mercy—that he would rather die and rot in prison than to be the mere subject of executive clemency. He demands justice, and thinks that his adopted country owes it to him, as well as itself, to interpose in his behalf. I have had several interviews with our legation with reference to his case and that of Shore, alias Condin, another Cincinnatian, who is in durance vile, sentenced for life. On account of his excellent father, I intend, if possible, to visit Condin in Chatham Prison, before I return. Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary, has expressed to several members of Parliament a willingness to see me, and a desire to hear anything I may have to present in behalf of either Halpin or Condin. In [illegible]

THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

Opinions of the Press.

The Joliet *Transcript*, which prejudged the new constitution, and announced its intention to oppose it, long before it was completed, and which continued to assail it for a fortnight after the adjournment of the convention, has reviewed its position and examined the new instrument with more care, and now finds much to commend, and has concluded, upon the whole, to support it. There is much, it says, in the article in relation to future amendments to reconcile it to other articles, which it does not like. It says:

There is in this provision much to reconcile us to the new constitution, which, though it is not such a one as we could wish and such as we are satisfied with, yet contains many excellent provisions which ought to be a part of our fundamental law. If the new constitution be adopted, under the proposed scheme for amending it, the defects can be eliminated without much trouble—certainly within the next few years. Under these considerations we are not sure but it will be best to take the new instrument with all its faults, and trust to the Legislature and the people for such amendments as we are confident will be found necessary upon its practical trial.

There is such a pressing importance for the reorganization of the Supreme Court, for an increased membership in our Legislature, for more liberal salaries to our public officers, all of which are provided for in the new instrument, that it is very hard for us to say that it is not best to secure them, if we have to take considerable evil [illegible]

From the Knoxville Republican.

Every voter should give the new constitution a careful reading and consideration, in comparison with the present constitution. A number of salutary changes are introduced in the several departments, which are recapitulated in the address. Among the most important are those for preventing the hasty passage of ill-considered laws by the Legislature, and prohibiting special legislation on all subjects which have hitherto been productive of corruption in the Capitol, and expense and damage to the State at large, for the selfish benefit of individuals and small communities.

There will undoubtedly be a formidable opposition to the adoption of the constitution, on this account, which will be the more dangerous because not openly declared and manifested; and, therefore, a spirited campaign should be inaugurated, and a full attendance at the polls secured, by all desirous of the overthrow of the various "rings" and corrupt combinations which fill the volumes of laws passed by each Legislature with enactments for private benefit and public expense.

From the Marengo Republic.

As a whole, we believe the proposed constitution to be excellent, and, if adopted, will permanently check many growing evils, and will facilitate our growth and prosperity as a State beyond precedent. We shall take occasion to refer more fully to this important document hereafter.

The Oregon (Ill.) *Reporter* also remarks:

The importance of this document will prompt every voter to read it carefully, in order that he may vote understandingly upon the subject. While there are some provisions in the constitution which might with propriety have been left to the Legislature, yet as a whole it is an improvement upon our present constitution, and will undoubtedly be adopted by the people.

From the New York Tribune.

The convention held in Illinois with reference to an amended constitution for that State has incorporated several provisions having reference to railroads, designed to reform their abuse, curb their powers, and prevent the absorbing tendency of their monopolies. Statutes are framed to regulate the receipt and delivery of grain, and the State is to control and fix the tariff of rates of transportation, both for freight and passengers. The affairs of the railroads are to be reported to the State Auditor, at which all transfers of stock shall be effected. A majority of the directors of a railroad corporation must be residents of Illinois. The State determines the rights of the stockholders to their votes, and the method of voting. Fictitious and watered stock is prohibited. No consolidation shall be effected between parallel roads, and any other consolidation shall be void unless sixty days notice thereof shall be given to stockholders. The right of eminent domain of the State shall not be abridged in respect to the property or franchise of these corporations; their rolling stock and movables shall be liable to execution and sale as personal property; and, in respect to any claims against them, trial by jury shall be held inviolate. These provisions are admirably adapted to the end sought, and will be of interest to Eastern stockholders. It will, however, be a novel feature if capital shall cease to control the subject of its investments because of legislative enactments, and we doubt whether the intention in respect to the place of transfers of stock will be successfully carried out. The new constitution will be submitted to a vote of the people on the 2d of July next.

From the Monmouth Atlas.

The constitution has encountered very little opposition that we have noticed, and that little arising from local feelings and jealousies that should have no weight in determining the merits of such an instrument. It may contain provisions that were better omitted, or lack some things that should have been included, but we may reasonably suppose, in view of the varied interests and wants of a great State like ours, that it would be impracticable to frame a constitution not liable to such objections. With this view, and believing the new constitution far superior, as a whole, to the old one, and as near perfect as any we are likely to get from a single convention, we shall give it our support. Its defects can be gradually pruned away in the mode it prescribes for amendments.

We shall refer more particularly to the new matter in this constitution at another time.

From the Peoria Democrat.

No body has been assembled at our State Capitol since Illinois was a member of the Union that surpassed the late convention in legislative talent, and we can only regret that it has taken a turn so little practical.

With the three main branches of the document—the Executive Department, the Judicial Department, and the Legislative Department—we have no particular fault to find. The principles upon which these are based have been so well established that it was a very difficult matter to go wrong in setting forth the powers and duties of these departments, and hence we may suppose we may conclude that the plainness of the road prevented those who travelled it from becoming bewildered. The provisions for these departments are generally simple and sound, and conform with established principles of republican government.

But when the convention gets on to other subjects not so generally understood, nor so familiar to the members, they get [illegible] before them. The people have, [illegible] examine it critically, and vote understandingly for the right. They are entirely competent to decide whether its good or bad qualities preponderate. Our own opinion inclines to the latter. If that be correct it should be voted down.

From the New York Nation.

Observers at a distance will look at the new Constitution of Illinois to discover, if they can, any evidences of a change in the public mind regarding the principles of social science and their application to the fundamental law of the community. Among the evils which afflict American States, special legislation is perhaps the most grievous and the most widespread. Illinois has evidently had her share of it, for we find that the new constitution prohibits it altogether in twenty-two enumerated cases, including the granting or amending of charters of private corporations of any description, the granting of rights to lay railroad tracks to be operated by steam or horse-power, the creating of fees for public officers, locating or vacating of streets or roads, establishing ferries or toll-bridges, etc. All rights and privileges of this kind are hereafter to be conferred by general laws, of uniform operation, and not by special privileges or immunities. The other enumerated cases in which special legislation is prohibited are chiefly of a local character, but not the less important, since the time of the Legislature is often frittered away on bills authorizing school districts to borrow money, locating or changing county seats, regulating the jurisdiction of courts, changing the names of persons and places, and tinkering the minor details of county and township affairs—rendering it necessary to pass bills in the "omnibus" fashion, so that any expert in legislation can usually get any bill passed without letting his colleagues, and much less the public, know what it contains. The private laws of the last session of the Illinois Legislature fill five large volumes, and it is safe to say that nobody but the transcribing clerks and the proof-readers know what is in them. There is to be an end of all this folly and knavery. Whether the prohibition of special legislation will utterly extinguish the "third house," as the lobby is denominated in Illinois, it is perhaps too early to determine; but, with the disappearance of special charters for public and private corporations, the subsistence department of the lobby will be reduced to what they can steal from the State treasury.

And here we find very limited picking, for the State is prohibited from contracting any debt beyond $250,000 (except in cases of war or insurrection), and from lending its credit to any person or corporation, or making appropriations to any railroad or canal, and from discharging or releasing any indebtedness due to itself. Counties, cities, and towns are prohibited from contracting debts (including present indebtedness) exceeding 5 per cent of the assessed value of their property; and a clause is submitted to a separate vote of the people prohibiting counties, cities, and towns from lending their credit to private corporations, or making stock in the same, or making donations thereto. This was one of the vexed questions of the convention, Illinois has a railroad mania at the present time, and many of her local communities are voting themselves into debt with an alacrity truly astonishing. Railroad companies, without capital or credit, are obtaining subscriptions of "bonds" from towns, in some cases up to the full assessed value of the real and personal property of the communities, the assessed value being about one-third of the actual value; and this in face of the fact that a large number of towns and counties in the neighboring State of Iowa, which had a similar experience some sixteen years ago, are now in the hands of the United States Marshal, who holds executions against them for unpaid interest to an amount greater than the original debts. The principle upon which these municipal subscriptions are voted was also discussed in the Illinois Convention. It was contended, on the one hand, that no majority, however large, can lawfully place a mortgage on the property of a dissenting taxpayer for any other than a corporate purpose; and, on the other, in a republican government, a majority can do anything. A compromise was effected by submitting the question to a separate vote, the result of which will be looked for with interest second only to that upon the constitution itself. It is impossible to reprobate too severely the theory that A and B, who perhaps have no property, can vote the farm of C as a donation to D, on the pretence that D is about to do something for the common benefit of A, B, and C. When republican government takes this shape, we may well ask what it remains for despotism to do.

The convention adopted the self-distributing system of minority representation, [illegible] the proposed [illegible] "gerrymandering," or the arrangement of districts to give an undue proportion of members to the political party which happens to be in power immediately after each new census is taken. According to the Ohio system, the county is taken as the unit of political division, except in counties having more than 200,000 inhabitants, there being only one such county in Illinois. It is unnecessary, for the purpose of this article, to examine the details of the system. It is sufficient that the apportionment of legislative districts is established on a mathematical and not a partisan basis, and that it is beyond the reach of politicians, whatever may happen. Nothing but changes of population can effect a change in the legislative representation of any part of the State. A very notable experiment, not so notable as the proposed adoption of the principle of minority representation, which is submitted to the people for a separate vote, in the following form:

"The House of Representatives shall consist of three times the number of the members of the Senate, and the term of office shall be two years. Three Representatives shall be elected in each Senatorial District at the general election in the year A. D. 1872, and every two years thereafter. In all elections of Representatives aforesaid, each qualified voter may cast as many votes for one candidate as there are Representatives to be elected, or may distribute the same, or equal parts thereof, among the candidates, as he shall see fit; and the candidates highest in votes shall be declared elected."

If this separate clause is ratified, takes the place of the plan of apportionment in the body of the constitution. This plan for minority representation is commonly called the "cumulative system." Under it, each voter may cast one vote for each of three candidates, or three votes for one candidate, or one and a half for each of two. A special election is to be held in [illegible] Cook County (Chicago), in the 2d of July, for three Judges, [illegible] to be so chosen, the principle of the cumulative vote [illegible] which is entitled to vote for only [illegible] candidates. Whether the minority representation [illegible] by the people is a question involved in considerable doubt. It has to encounter not only the prejudices which assail every reform, but the ignorance which rejects everything not easily understood, [illegible] majority [illegible] the opposite faction any chance, [illegible]

In the treatment of corporations, the constitution [illegible] conspicuous changes. It [illegible] railroad companies, by it has been declared [illegible] to establish maximum rates of freight and passengers, but to make it an imperative duty to the Legislature to [illegible] limit the power to establish such rates of freight and fare on existing railroads, the new constitution cannot confer it. If a railway charter heretofore granted is a contract, no law can be passed impairing the obligation. Indeed, the bill of rights in the instrument under discussion prohibits the passage of such laws, and, if it did not, the United States Constitution certainly does. This objection, however, does not apply as regards railways hereafter constructed, and it remains to be seen whether the new provision will facilitate the construction of new roads. Overissues of stock are prohibited, and all stock dividends, or other fictitious increase of capital stock or indebtedness, declared null and void. It is provided, also, that no stock shall be issued for cash actually paid, except after sixty days' public notice. These provisions are of great importance, not only to the *bona-fide* stockholder, but to the morals of the community, and are undoubtedly within the scope of the powers of the constitution. It is provided, further, that in all elections of Directors or managers of corporations, each stockholder may vote as many shares as he holds for as many Directors as are to be elected, or may multiply the number of his shares by the number of Directors, and cast them all for one person, or may distribute them as he chooses. This is extending the principle of minority representation to private corporations, and must be regarded as a healthy reform, whether it is legally applicable to existing corporations or not. It is provided, also, that a majority of the Directors of all railroad corporations, created by the laws of Illinois, shall be residents and citizens of that State. The common-law principle on this point is that a corporation can have its domicile only in the State where its charter is obtained, but that it may act by its agents in any other State or country whose laws enable it to do so. It is assumed that the Directors of a corporation are its agents, and that they may act in Wall street or Lombard street, if authorized so to do by the stockholders. We think this a healthy and sound principle, were the law at the time the charters of the existing railways of Illinois were granted, the provision in question will probably be inoperative upon such corporations. There are undoubtedly many advantages in having railway Directors on the ground, in contact with the people whom they serve or govern, as the case may be; but it is also true that non-residents are more likely to send their capital to Illinois, if they are allowed to control it. Whereas, than if they are compelled to entrust it wholly to the management of strangers.

We see no evidence of any effort at reform in the manner of selecting Judges. Perhaps the evils of an elective judiciary have not pressed so heavily upon the people of that State as upon some other communities that we might name. Perhaps there were influential members of the convention aspiring to the bench through the avenue of universal suffrage. Perhaps others were bashful about admitting that there is anything that universal suffrage cannot do better than it can be done in any other way. Whatever the reasons, it is quite certain that no reform has been effected in this behalf. We hope that the people of Illinois may find cause to regret that they did not adopt the system under which the Federal judiciary have always been selected, but we fear that not many years will elapse before they will be troubled with decisions prepared in party caucuses or political "rings" before they are announced from the bench.

Among the lesser, but by no means inconsiderable reforms, we find that all public officers, both of the State and the several counties, are to be paid fixed salaries, and that all fees and perquisites are to be returned, under oath, to the public Treasury, and that the compensation of no officer shall be increased or diminished during his term of office.

The vote upon the new constitution and the separate clauses is to take place on the first Saturday in July, and there is not much doubt that the main instrument will be ratified by the people. It is certainly a vast improvement upon the existing constitution of Illinois, and it embraces many features that might be copied with advantage by older States.

THE FENIAN RAID.

Statement of a Fenian Officer—How the Invaders Entered Canada Unprepared—The British Attacked—Rapid Movement of General Starr for a Place of Safety—What is Thought of Him and of O'Neill.

Malone (May 28) Correspondence of the New York Herald.

I have just obtained the following statement of the recent exploit of the Fenians from the responsible officer whose name is appended. He was confined in the dungeons of Ireland for his Fenian proclivities in the Emerald Isle. It is endorsed by all the troops.

THE STATEMENT.

Whether the Fenian movement on Canada was made with the special object of rendering the whole affair a complete failure, I shall not take upon myself to decide, but that the generality of the men believe such to be the case, there can be no doubt. The St. Albans one, and other points from which attacks were made, have the very same blundering characteristic. The same studied imbecility was general throughout the whole matter. I shall only deal with a few of the particulars in connection with the movement in this direction. As soon as the men throughout the various States were officially notified by General O'Neill to make Malone their headquarters they lost no time in making the necessary preparations. There was much difficulty in obtaining transportation money to send them to their different destinations. However, the difficulty was, to a great extent, overcome, so that the men arrived here, as well as at other points, in squads of various numbers. When I was ordered and when I arrived here it was told by various officers that there were actually encamped near the border five thousand veterans, all armed and equipped. In fact, the affair was exaggerated something in the style of three black crows before the truth was ascertained. When I arrived at the camp there were about 500 men. Of course, others were coming in every day and received their arms and appointments. All were in good spirits and eager for the fray. It was difficult, however, to ascertain who was Commander-in-Chief. At length General Starr was chosen to that office. He awaited reinforcements for some days, but did not get them. At length it was determined to cross the border with what could be mustered, which number was about 250, for many of the men, getting disgusted and demoralized by the confusion and blunders, had scattered about [illegible] Many of the enthusiastic would have a fight, win or lose. At length General Starr resolved to cross over and take up as strong a position as he could secure, and await the expected reinforcements. He chose a cornfield in front of a frame building, about a quarter of a mile distant. The wooden breastworks were thrown up, and every defensive precaution taken. Wooden fences were levelled in front, in case of a charge being deemed expedient. Preparations had hardly been completed when the enemy, who was concealed, made their appearance and attacked us on the right and left flank with a detachment ordered to cut off our retreat. The Canadian forces, as I have since ascertained, consisted of about 1,100 men, both cavalry and infantry. They had also fourteen pieces of artillery, but these were not engaged. When the enemy appeared we were ordered to take our position in a line behind the breastworks and to kneel down and take steady aim. The order was promptly obeyed, although there was confusion and excitement, especially among those who were not accustomed to war or had never before smelled powder. We were told, however, not to fire until we were ordered—an order we never received—lest we might chance to kill any of the enemy. The first shot fired by the English soldiers was the signal as it were for General Starr (what a bright military genius he is!) to give the word, "Double quick, retreat." Why did he not first, or last, order the men to fire one volley, as they all had their rifles loaded? The order, of course, was obeyed, though the men paused and desired to stand. In fact they were going to fight on their own hook. I admit it would have been imprudent to have stood, as the men would almost all have been massacred or taken prisoners, and in the latter case we know the fate that awaited them. I was of the opinion that we certainly, under any circumstances, should have waited at least to cover the retreat of the picket that was sent forward, but the Starr paled and grew dim. He showed considerable suppleness of limb. He could beat his men at running by far. Well, we got away, leaving one killed and two wounded, and one also taken prisoner, who was court-martialled and shot. Two of the British were killed by the pickets. I wonder how much did the hero, General O'Neill, make of the transaction? is the query not alone asked by me, but many others. God help the brave—we who were duped by such humbugs. To-day they are returning to their homes. One other remark. There was no interference on the part of the United States troops. Every facility was afforded the invaders.

B. W. GUDONES.

James Gibbons' Proclamation—The Disaster in Canada the Result of O'Neill's Usurpation—The Concentration of Irish Patriotism Demanded—The Canadian Expedition Unauthorized—Ireland's Future Deliverance.

CENTRAL OFFICE, FENIAN BROTHERHOOD,
406 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
May 29, 1870.

To the Members of the Fenian Brotherhood, and the Friends of Irish Freedom:

It is proper at this time, when the public mind is unsettled by the confusion of ideas, and the conflict between truth and falsehood engendered by misrepresentations, that those in whom power as well as confidence has been vested should speak for the Irish Nationalists, and set the sentiment of the community right, particularly that of the American people, whose sympathies are always with the oppressed. If the late lamentable failure involved in the attack upon the British territory, falsely made in the name of the Fenian Brotherhood, had been brought about by those whom the organization entrusted with the sacred duty of watching, waiting, and preparing for an opportunity to aid the oppressed people of Ireland to regain their rights, then might those who have undertaken that work might hang their heads in shame and despair of success. But the true state of the case is otherwise. However much we may deplore the evil consequences of the usurpations which have occasioned the loss of life and valuable war material, and the sacrifice of a grand opportunity, as well as of the result of years of patient toil and preparation—the issue of this movement has demonstrated the propriety of the action of the legitimate authority of the Fenian Brotherhood, who warned the people not to be drawn into an attempt which was never sanctioned by them, because it had not been based upon preparations sufficient to warrant the expectation of success. But while the failure of this expedition has proved the wisdom of those who foresaw the disastrous results, it has also proved the readiness of the Irish people to make every sacrifice that could be demanded of them, upon even the bare chance of advancing in any way the cause of their country. The patriotism they have exhibited needs only concentration upon the object to be attained to develop a power which nothing can oppose; but that power can only be successfully applied by means of thorough organization, and obedience to the rules, upon which the stability of all organizations depends.

The past history of the Fenian Brotherhood teaches that all the evils from which it has suffered, and the losses thereby entailed upon the cause of Ireland, have flowed from departure from this principle, and from resistance to the laws which the people themselves had made for their government. To remedy these evils, and obviate the danger of their repetition, an immediate return to that principle of obedience and discipline in which alone safety can be found is absolutely necessary. The members of the organization are therefore required to comply with the provisions of the constitution, and place their circles forthwith in direct communication with the central office of the brotherhood. Measures have been taken to secure, as far as possible, the property of the organization from loss or destruction, and the results, as soon as ascertained, will be communicated officially.

In the meantime the members of the Fenian Brotherhood should bear in mind that as the attempt of General O'Neill upon the Canadian territory was undertaken against the authority of the brotherhood, its failure cannot be recognized as a defeat of the national organization, and that the efforts which England has been compelled to put forth to meet this attack [illegible]

—ill-timed and ill-advised as it was—only showed how much she would have to dread from a combined and well-matured movement of the Irish people, under complete military leadership. The misconduct of a few irresponsible men may have postponed for a short period the day of Ireland's deliverance; but the sacred duty of accomplishing that deliverance can never be ignored by our people; it shall not be abandoned, even for a day, by those who have put their hands to the work; and the events of the past few months prove conclusively that neither knavery nor statecraft can avail to prevent the advent of the glorious day of Irish independence.

JAMES GIBBONS,
Chairman Executive Council, F. B.
RICHARD McCLOUD, Secretary.

Gen. O'Neill's Side of the Story—Why He was Defeated and What He Expected.

BOSTON, May 26.—The restless General O'Neill, who commanded the ill-timed and badly-managed advance at Franklin, claims that he is the victim of deceit. To a Boston gentleman, who took supper with him on Thursday evening, he freely related his bitter experience. He said the plan was to have made the advance from Franklin on Monday night. He had been promised 1,200 men from Boston and vicinity, and 500 or 600 from Vermont, should be at St. Albans that night, and he had provided arms, ammunition and provisions for them, with means for transportation. To his surprise the only force that came to time was the Burlington Company of sixty men. The full force had been enlisted, but their officers were tardy or treacherous, and he found himself unsupported. He was especially indignant with a Lawrence General who left him in the lurch. General O'Neill denies that his arrest was in accordance with an agreement with the United States Marshal. He says all the men had instructions not to resist the United States authorities under any circumstances, and that, in obedience to these orders, they would not have helped him if he had tried to avoid arrest. He believes that if properly supported, there would have been severe fighting, and this seems to be about all he had hoped as the result of the expedition.

Canadian Account of "The Battle of Trout River."

From the Toronto Leader, May 28.

About 8 o'clock it was discovered that a large body of Fenians had entrenched themselves near Holbrook's Corners. A detachment of the Rifle Brigade, including Prince Arthur's company, with 250 volunteers and 150 of the Independent Corps, were immediately sent forward to dislodge them. The Fenians opened a brisk fusilade, which was responded to by the Rifle Brigade in a terrible manner. The bullets literally rained down upon the barricade, and no human force could have lived for ten minutes. With a faint whoop the enemy vacated their shelter, dodged in and out among the brushwood, and on reaching the clear ground ran with a velocity which none but Fenians could equal. Their flight was most ludicrous. Knapsacks, overcoats, rifles, and the Fenians' constant companions, whiskey flasks, were thrown away in the steeple-chase; big Fenians fell over little Fenians, and little Fenians fell over big Fenians; officers jostled sergeants, and Generals jostled privates, and away they rushed, helter-skelter, without as much as a solitary "Erin go Bragh." It was a miniature Bull Run. Fleetest among the fleet was an officer in a bran new uniform, with a fierce-looking plume of green feathers in his shako. He must have been at Bull Run. He galloped antelope-like over fences, kangaroo-like over stumps, and on open ground he was equally unapproachable. Of him may it be truly said, in the words of Mark Twain, "None ran that day with more vigor, yet there was much running and a great deal of vigor." About one hundred and fifty yards from the American side the runners halted and pretended to rally, but the sight of the Rifle Brigade, followed closely by the Independents, was overpowering, and once more they went on their way. The scene after the skirmish was a strange one. It might have been thought, without any great stretch of imagination, that the contents of every pawnbroker's shop in Montreal had been sown broad-cast on the field. Long-tailed blue coats, with United States army buttons, powder horns, tobacco-boxes and clothing of every fashion, cut and description were strewed wholesale over a two-acre field. As the Rifle Brigade were returning leisurely from the Fenian chase they fell upon a Fenian acting the corpse by the side of a log. A loud moan betrayed his presence, and when it was ascertained that he was not dead but scheming, he was lifted up tenderly by the collar and questioned as to his intentions. He bitterly protested that he was no "Faynian, but a dacent, well-raised boy, wid no harm in me at all, at all." Cross-examination revealed the fact that his veracity was not spotless, and he was placed under arrest, with the comforting assurance from a burly sergeant of the Rifles "that he would be blown from the cannon's mouth immediately after dinner." The enthusiasm when His Royal Highness Prince Arthur appeared in front of his company was unbounded. Cheer after cheer rent the air, and when they died away strong lungs pealed forth that grand old anthem, "God Save the Queen." The Prince acknowledged the compliment in a graceful manner, and was apparently much affected at the circumstance. He looked remarkably well in his uniform, and was anxious as his comrades for a fight. When the Fenians turned tail he joined with all his heart in the loud roars of laughter and hurrahing which greeted their hurried departure.

COMMISSIONER WELLS.

Abstract of Letters to the Congressional Committee on Manufactures, by Special Commissioner Wells—Misrepresentations Corrected.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—As has been already stated, the minority of the House Committee on Manufactures have published their views of the report of the majority, in answer to the elaborate array of figures and facts contained in Commissioner Wells' report. I send you the following communication from the Special Commissioner, taken from this pamphlet:

OFFICE SPECIAL COMMISSIONER OF THE REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, May 18, 1870.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit to you the following specific answers to some of the charges of mistakes or misrepresentations which the majority of the Committee on Manufactures are of the opinion have been made by me in my report, submitted to Congress in December, 1869. Had more time and opportunity been afforded me, a much more complete rejoinder to the charges of the majority of the committee could have been made, and a much larger amount of evidence in refutation of many of the statements by them endorsed could have been presented.

PIG IRON.

The majority report attacks the Commissioner's statement that the cost of pig iron in the United States may be fairly estimated at $23 to $26 currency. In reply, Mr. Wells quotes the testimony of Abraham S. Hewitt, Esq., one of the best recognized authorities in the United States—the commissioner appointed by the government to the department of metals of the late Paris exposition, and a practical iron master of acknowledged experience. His official report, published by the State Department, page 18, says: "In the United States the cheapest region for the manufacture of pig iron, extensively developed, is the Lehigh Valley, Pennsylvania, where pig iron is produced at an average cost of $21 per ton;" not in North Carolina, as the committee state, but in Pennsylvania. A letter from D. W. Tuthill, dated Troy, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1870, is quoted from. Tuthill says that at his furnace in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in March, 1867, his memorandum book shows 985 tons made at a cost of $22.99, and in April, 825 tons at $22.06. He adds: "My estimate for the iron delivered in New York used to be $26 per ton," and further on, "my impression while there was that we produced iron about $1 per ton less than the cost in the Lehigh Valley. We endeavored to make No. 1, and failing in that was incidental. A lower grade could have been produced for less money." At a meeting in Albany, N. Y., in January, 1870, presided over by Erastus Corning, Mr. Sackett exhibited iron made at Rochester, under his own supervision, at a cost of $25.06. United States Senator Warner, of Alabama, under date of May 2, 1870, states to Mr. Wells that iron is made in Alabama and Tennessee very much below his estimate. An Internal Revenue Assessor writes, May 18, 1870, from Southern Ohio, that iron is being extensively made there at less than $23 per ton. The agent of the Reading furnace, Pennsylvania, stated to John Roach & Sons, of New York, that the cost of their pig iron last year did not exceed $25. And abundant other evidence is given showing the statement in the report of July, 1869, to have been entirely correct.

WHISKEY.

Mr. Wells proves his position in the article by an actual invoice taken from the Custom House this very month, and dated at Nottingham, England, April 14, 1870, showing that he proposed no change in the rate of duty, but only a change to a specific duty in the interests of revenue.

COTTON.

In reply, Mr. Wells has inserted the letter he published in the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, April 28, 1870, entirely disposing of the subject.

WOOL AND WOOLLENS.

By extracts from the New York *Dry Goods Reporter*, of April 16, 1870, and from the Auburn (N. Y.) *Advertiser News*, of April, 1870, Mr. Wells shows "that the condition of the wool and woollen industry of the country is in itself the best possible proof of the correctness of his estimates, predictions, and recommendations."

STEEL.

Mr. Wells meets and disposes utterly of the charge brought by the committee, originally brought by W. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, that he was engaged in a conspiracy with the foreign steel makers. [illegible] recommended in the report of 1868, and that has caused so much [illegible] was furnished by Mr. George F. Andrews, United States Consul at Sheffield, England, a gentleman of the highest character for intelligence, integrity, and patriotism [illegible] the efforts during the past year to break up an alleged system of frauds and undervaluations, has received the thanks of the American steel manufacturers. [illegible] the subject there will be no [illegible] the Special Commissioner, in addition to the copy sent to the Special Commissioner, other official copies were sent to the State Department and to the Treasury, and also to at least one member of Congress.

SALT.

Upon this article the reply of the Special Commissioner is full and complete, quoting letters from Detroit, Michigan; from Sparta, Georgia; from United States Senator Pool, of North Carolina, &c. Mr. Wells replies with great force to that part of the majority report which relates to the number of persons employed in manufactures, &c., and to the part which speaks of the progress of home manufactures, giving tables of exports and imports before and after the war, and adds: "It will be seen that, considering the increase in the population of the country, the increased facilities for transportation and intercourse, and the great increase, through every branch of industry, in the productive power of machinery, [illegible] during the last ten years, the exports have not only been nearly stationary [illegible] in other words [illegible] products of our industry. A table of comparative exports of domestic products during the years of 1857–8, 1859–60, and 1868–9 [illegible] shows a falling off, and during the last years, in table of domestic manufactures, a remarkable falling off in the [illegible] last ten years of certain specific articles representing great branches of domestic industry; thus, in the article of manufactured cotton, the gold value of the exportation has declined from $10,934,000 in 1860 to $4,416,709 in 1869; of manufactures of iron and steel, an export of $5,214,238 in 1860 has been reduced down to $1,579,876 in 1869; while of manufactures of copper and brass the reduction of export in the same period has been from $1,664,122 to $445,637. A table of details is given. He shows a vast change in our commercial relations with the Spanish West Indies, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, Canada, etc. Mr. Wells adds: "From 1857 to 1860 our exports of domestic cottons increased by 78 per cent. At a ratio of increase of but 25 per cent they should have amounted in 1869 to over thirty millions, gold value, instead of the comparatively small sum of $4,416,000."

THE FARMER'S QUESTION

is thoroughly analyzed, and Mr. Wells defends himself from the charge of unfairness in taking wheat as a standard of value for agricultural products generally for the years 1859 and 1869. He states that in all such discussions wheat has been generally recognized as coming nearer than any other one article to being a universal standard; and, in relation to this country, it has always been, next to cotton, the great staple of export; and, therefore, the article which did the most, next to cotton, towards paying for our imports; and he demolishes entirely, by facts and tables, the claim of the majority of the committee, that if other articles had been taken as an average standard a different result would have been found; and he concluded his statistics by saying, "so that the purchasing power of the actual exports of the year 1869 of the leading articles—wheat, wheat flour, beef, pork, lard, and butter—at gold prices was $62,780,875 only, and the same articles, if exported in 1859, would have yielded $76,025,925."

BESSEMER STEEL.

On this point Mr. Wells absolutely annihilates the majority report. He says "the Bessemer process was invented sixteen years ago. Its great merit is that it produces steel cheaply. It is, in England and in all Europe, as well as in America, an infant industry. It has been very rapidly successful, and the manufacturers of this country have the advantage of having saved the great expense and loss always incident to an experiment in manufacture. They waited until all that experience had been gained by others. They started the mills under what seems to the committee a sufficiently protective duty for anything, viz.: 45 per cent. But the result of the process has rapidly proved to be what its inventor claimed for it. It has become possible to produce steel rails at a very small advance on the price of iron; competition, not with American, but with English, French, Belgian, and German manufactures, has brought the price down; steel rails are cheap. The Bessemer process is a success, and it is now a subject of complaint that it is so. The whole value of the process is in making rails cheap. The committee ask Congress to advance a duty of 45 per cent to almost double that amount, that rails may be dear, and so that we may enjoy the inestimable advantage of using the Bessemer process without deriving from it its only benefit, cheapness. Statistics are shown exhibiting the importance to the country of cheap rails. An extract is pertinent in this synopsis: "There were moved on the railroads of this country, in 1869, 125,000,000 tons of freight. The durability of steel rails greatly reduces the cost of moving this freight. We cannot afford to throw away the advantage which the cheapness of Bessemer steel offers to us."

Mr. Wells winds up his letter to the minority with an article headed "Taxes on Salt vs. Taxes on Tea, Sugar, and Coffee," in which he handles the majority without gloves. The declaration of the majority that his "anxiety in regard to the heavy tax which he says the salt tariff imposes on the people is ludicrous," etc., is made to recoil on their own heads with crushing force, and he closes his letter thus:

"With an expression of thanks to the minority of the Committee on Manufactures for the opportunity thus afforded to me to explain or answer the charges of mistake, carelessness, or misrepresentation presented in the report of the majority of the same committee. I remain yours, most respectfully,

"DAVID A. WELLS,
"United States Special Commissioner Internal Revenue."

The Fifteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

"The act to enforce the rights of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes," as it finally passed both Houses of Congress, differs from the Senate bill, in the following particulars:

The 13th section, which enabled the President to use the Army and Navy or the militia "to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act," is changed so as to allow their use only "as shall be necessary to aid in the execution of judicial process issued under this act." Certain sections are strengthened by the addition of further specifications; as, for instance, the 16th section having provided that all persons within jurisdiction of the United States shall be subject to the same penalties, taxes, and exactions as white men, the clause is now added, "and none other." "Menace, intimidation, bribery," and "reward" are added to the list of crimes in Section 20, which are enumerated as interferences with registration. The following clause and sections are additional:

Provided, That every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory, for any State or other election at which any Representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed to be a registration within the meaning of this act, notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, Territorial, or municipal election.

SEC. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever, by the laws of any State or Territory, the name of any candidate or person to be voted for as Representative or delegate in Congress shall be required to be printed, written, or contained in any ticket or ballot with other candidates or persons to be voted for at the same election for State, Territorial, or municipal, or local offices, it shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence, either for the purpose of indicting or convicting any person charged with voting, or attempting to vote, unlawfully under the provisions of the preceding sections, or for committing either of the offences thereby created, to prove that the person so charged or indicted voted, or attempted to vote, or offered or cast any ballot or ticket so containing any of the offices named in the preceding sections of this act with reference to such ballot. And the proof and establishment of such facts shall be taken, held, and deemed to be presumptive evidence that such person voted or attempted to vote, or offered to vote, for a Representative or delegate, as the case may be, or that such offence was committed with reference to the election of such representative or delegate, and shall be sufficient to warrant his conviction, unless it shall be shown that any such ballot, when cast, or attempted or offered to be cast by him, did not contain the name of any candidate for the office of representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States, or that such offence was not committed with reference to the election of such representative or delegate.

SEC. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That any officer of any election at which any representative or delegate in the Congress of the United States shall be voted for, whether such officer of election be appointed or created by or under any law or authority of the United States, or by or under any State, Territorial, district, or municipal law or authority, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty in regard to such election required of him by any law of the United States, or any State or Territory thereof; or violate any duty so imposed, or knowingly do any act thereby unauthorized, with intent to affect any such election, or the result thereof; or fraudulently make any false certificate of the result of such election in regard to such representative or delegate; or withhold, conceal, or destroy any certificate of record so required by law respecting, concerning, or pertaining to the election of any such representative or delegate; or neglect or refuse to make and return the same as so required by law; or aid, counsel, procure, or advise any voter, person, or officer to do any act by this or any of the preceding sections made a crime; or to omit to do any duty the omission of which is deemed guilty of a crime, shall be liable to prosecution and punishment therefor, as provided in the nineteenth section of this act for persons guilty of any of the crimes therein specified.

In the place of the 21st section the following substitute is more specific in covering the same ground, and the more thoroughly particularizing the method of enforcing the claims for office by legal processes:

SEC. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever any person shall be defeated or deprived of his election to any office, except Elector of President or Vice President, Representative or Delegate in Congress, or member of a State Legislature, by reason of denial to any citizen or citizens who shall offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, his right to hold and enjoy such office, and the emoluments thereof, shall not be impaired by such denial; any such person may bring any appropriate suit or proceeding to recover possession of such office, and in cases where it shall appear that the sole question touching the title to such office arises out of the denial of the right to vote to citizens who so offered to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, such suit or proceeding may be instituted in the Circuit or District Court of the United States of the circuit or district in which such person resides. And said Circuit or District Court shall have, concurrently with the State Courts, jurisdiction thereof so far as to determine the rights of the parties to such office by reason of the denial of the right guaranteed by the Fifteenth Article of Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and secured by this act, and that the Senate agree to the same.

A Lilliputian Revolution.

From the New York Evening Post.

Every mail from South and Central America brings us news of new "revolutions," which are glanced at by the New York reader and forgotten as soon as seen. But the latest political convulsion of this sort [illegible] Greeks were conveyed into ill-fated Troy.

The revolution in question took place on the 27th of April at San Jose, the capital of Costa Rica. About a year ago a revolt upset the then existing government, and constituted a new one, with Jesus Jimenez at its head, in place of Senor Castro. Jimenez has not been popular, and his enemies devised a plot for his overthrow. Their plan was to get possession of the barracks in which the troops were quartered. The door to this building was carefully guarded, but soon a day a cart laden with grass, hay, and vegetables was allowed to enter. They devised a second cart to follow the first. It contained a framework covered by grass, and within this framework were stowed away nine men armed with revolvers.

We are informed in the redoubtable history of Mr. Obadiah Oldbuck that, wishing to pass with his lady love through the country, [illegible] by hostile monks, from whose convent he had surreptitiously escaped, he disguised himself as a miller, and placing the lady love in a sack, laid her across his horse's back. But, in the further told in the veracious history, the monks, having the sight of the sack, [illegible] an ignominious rescue [illegible] The soldiers in the San Jose barracks did not [illegible] the gallantry [illegible] they allowed both the carts to enter unchallenged, and when once inside the armed force of nine men sprang from their concealment, shot the commander of the forces, Senor Blanco, and, following up this victory, gained possession of the person of President Jimenez, who was deposed, and at last accounts one Dr. Bruno Carranza reigned in his stead.

Thus was this exciting *coup d'etat* accomplished. We offer the suggestion to the bold Fenian leaders now on our northern frontier, who should take lessons in strategy from the revolutionists of Costa Rica.

—The first authentic story of the season comes from Maine. The Ellsworth *American* tells it, and it is to the effect that the ice [illegible] in Orland [illegible] that they [illegible] They caught them and [illegible] factory [illegible] ground and [illegible] more than two pails full [illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Restraining a Suit—Murder Trial in the Superior Court.

Two Years in Joliet for Obstructing a Railway Train.

Circuit Court.

RESTRAINING A SUIT.

First National Bank, of Kenosha v. Alexander Beath et al. This is a proceeding instituted to restrain the prosecution of a suit at law, pending in the Superior Court. The suit is of defendants to recover back from complainant money paid, in which the First National Bank, of Chicago, is summoned as garnishee. Complainant avers that the whole matter of controversy is included in, and may be adjudicated in, a cause actually pending in Wisconsin. The statement is that in September, 1865, one Peter H. Wood executed notes for the sum of $14,000 in favor of complainant, securing the sum advanced upon them by a mortgage on property in Kenosha. Some time after, in October, 1865, Wood became a partner in the business of manufacturing wagons with Alexander Beath and Henry C. Farwell, and were being of the amount advanced, became responsible that that amount should be paid. Their old pay account, but they claim now that the payment was made yet to be applied on the indebtedness, but as an advance on the absolute purchase of the notes and mortgage. Complainant having sought to foreclose the mortgage, defendants have instituted suit here to recover back what they paid.

NEW SUITS.

Nora Regan v. The City of Chicago. Action on the case. Damages laid at $10,000.

—Augustus Wolle v. Pennsylvania State Company. Attachment issued as against a non-resident. The indebtedness is stated at $50,000, which it is said plaintiff loaned to the company, which does business at Bethlehem, Penn., being incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

—Isaac O. Adams v. Mary Rawson et al. Bill filed to cause a reconveyance of Lots 11 and 12, of Block 32, Assessors' subdivision of part of the northwest fractional quarter of Section 22, 39.

Superior Court.

MURDER TRIAL.

The People v. Charles Rieger. This is an indictment for murder. On the 11th day of May last, one Adam Keller died from the effects of a stab received at the hands of prisoner at Clybourne's slaughter house.

The case being taken up for the trial of the accused, Dr. Ben. C. Miller, County Physician, testified to the circumstances of the post mortem examination. The weapon passed into the abdomen, severed all the vessels, and caused death. Dr. Moses Gunn, who was also present, assisting at the *post mortem*, gave it as his professional opinion that the injury received by the man was the cause of death.

Henry Keller, an adopted son of deceased, testified that as deceased and prisoner were engaged in the slaughter house, cleaning each an animal, they got into a controversy. Deceased rose, threw away his knife and advanced on prisoner, who then drew his knife and advanced and stabbed deceased.

Joseph M. Beer testified that the difficulty arose as to the price paid for some cattle. Deceased became greatly excited, applied to accused a series of opprobrious epithets, and, having thrown away his knife, advanced upon him, threatening him; thereupon the stabbing occurred.

The defence is that the stabbing was accidental, the blow being inflicted as accused sought to ward off a blow.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY.

The People vs. Thomas Johnson. This was an indictment for obstructing a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad by placing ties, eleven in number, across the track near Matteson station. No one appears to have seen the ties placed on the track, but the prisoner was found in the neighborhood with his hands and clothes stained with clay, as if he had been carrying ties. The jury found him guilty, and assessed the penalty of the crime at two years in the Penitentiary.

TRUST DEEDS.

Alexander V. Winston, of Kentucky, v. J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, et als. Bill to declare a trust completed, and for a reconveyance of property. The bill alleges that on the 20th of March, 1869, Winston conveyed to James Martin, since deceased, and father of defendants, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 30, 39, 14, and the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 30, 39, 14, in trust, to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of the firm of Winston & Co., and the residue, if any, to be reconveyed; that the debts of the firm have been satisfied without sale of the property, and the object of the trust completed. The bill, therefore, prays for a reconveyance of the land described.

Recorder's Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex rel. Thomas O'Connor and Ellen Welsh v. The Acting Sheriff. This was a writ of *habeas corpus* sued out for the release from custody of the relators, who are held in the County Jail on charge of living in an open state of adultery. It appears by the testimony that O'Connor is a married man, his wife and family residing on the West Side. The woman Welsh is a widow, her husband having been killed about a year since in the Washington Street Tunnel, in recompense to whose heirs the city paid the sum of $3,000. Having this money she entered upon business in a small store on the South Side. To this store was attached one sleeping room, which she allowed O'Connor to occupy with her, turning her children out upon the streets, where they were taken and cared for by a neighbor. The result was the arrest of the parties. The Court remanded the prisoners, and reprimanded the counsel who brought the case into court.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

James Marsh was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. In the absence of the necessary testimony to convict him of that offence, and in the abundance of evidence given to show that James was one of those citizens whose presence is more apt to be deleterious than beneficial, his Honor fined him $50 for vagrancy, and gave him twenty-four hours to leave town. As James is the husband of [illegible] children—one at the breast—it is supposed that he has plenty of means to make a change of climate.

—S. S. Cobb was charged with the violation of a health ordinance in keeping on his premises various nuisances, whose flavor was rank and smelled to heaven. He was fined $20.

—Henry Tuly, a deplorable case of destitution and poverty, and aged about 12 years, was sent to the Catholic Asylum.

—Henry Edwards, one of the worst boys in the city, who is continually getting into scrapes of some kind, was fined $10, and given 24 hours to leave the city.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Five overgrown boys, named Kossuth Fergus, Thomas Fergus, Dennis Redmond, Morris Gavin and John McLain, were arraigned before Justice Moore yesterday on the charge of larceny. It appeared at the examination that on last Sunday afternoon, during the absence of the family, the parties broke into the residence of W. B. Hays, No. 168 South Morgan street, and carried off jewelry, furs and clothing to the value of $350. A boy residing in the neighborhood saw them carry away the goods, and, following in their track, saw them enter the house of a person named Fergus, No. 168 Union street. Armed with a search warrant, the police paid a visit to the premises on Monday and discovered a portion of the stolen goods under the bed occupied by Kossuth. The latter, as well as Gavin and Redding, were identified as being the persons who entered the premises. Kossuth was held for trial in bail of $300, and the others in bail of $500. Thomas Fergus and John McLain were discharged. While searching the premises, the police found some goods that were stolen from the residence of Mrs. Haven, No. 28 Hamilton avenue, on Saturday night.

—James Bowditch needed some beef for a broth on Monday evening, and quietly helped himself from a quantity in a Madison street stall. Having forgotten to pay on leaving, the Justice charged him $10.

—James Doolittle and Mary Mason, who are a pair of thieves, were fined $100 each for vagrancy.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

James O. Sheehy found a quail, in his living, in a North Clark street dry goods store, yesterday morning, and took it to his house on North Market street. While in the act of presenting it to his wife, a policeman entered the privacy of the dwelling, and took James to the station. He was held for trial in bail of $500.

—A number of disorderly young men, who are in the habit of making night hideous about Lincoln Park, were fined $10 each.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Death's Doings the Past Week—Small-Pox—Nuisances.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday, President Johnson in the chair. There were present Commissioners Rauch, Hoard, and Giles. Mr. Russell, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported for the week, as follows: Number of deaths, 94; corresponding week last year, 100; preceding week this year, 111; decrease, 17. There were 54 males and 30 females. The mean temperature for the week was 63 degrees.

The deaths were distributed as follows: First Ward, 2; Second, 1; Third, 4; Fourth, 1; Fifth, none; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 6; Ninth, 7; Tenth, 3; Eleventh, 9; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, none; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 7; Sixteenth, 4; Seventeenth, 4; Eighteenth, 4; Nineteenth, 11; Twentieth, 7; accidents, 2; Home of Friendless, 2; Jewish Hospital, 1; Lake Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, 1. Total, 94.

REMARKS.

The general sanitary condition of the city is good, and the decrease in mortality, compared with last week, is attributed to the continued dryness. Infantile mortality is decreasing. Male mortality is greater than female. There was one death from small-pox, and cases were reported at No. 199 Pine street, No. 13 [illegible] street, No. [illegible] and [illegible] The mean temperature of [illegible] was eight degrees lower than last week, and [illegible] has fallen, while during the corresponding week in 1869, 2.149 inches fell, making, up to the present time, [illegible] inches less rain than from January 1 to the same date last year.

THE RIVER.

On Saturday the first [illegible] change was observed in the condition of the South Branch at Eighteenth street; and yesterday at 4 p. m., although there still was a decided smell at Halsted street, there was a marked change in the water from thence to the pumping works, with some change in the intensity of the odor. The North Branch has been daily growing worse.

The report was accepted and filed.

NUISANCES ABATED.

Health Officer Putnam reported the abatement of 1,387 nuisances, and that 36 premises were connected with street sewers.

The report was filed.

NUISANCES.

A petition was read from a large number of citizens requesting the abatement of a nuisance in the shape of a ditch on the west side of Elston road, from Milwaukee avenue north, to the mouth of a ditch at the North Branch. It was reported as being in a filthy and unhealthy condition. [illegible] communication was referred to the Board of Public Works.

Residents of Canal street and vicinity, south of Sixteenth street, prayed for the abatement of a nuisance in the shape of an old brick yard, at the foot of Arnold street, which was full of filthy water.

Referred to the Board of Public Works.

FINANCE REPORT.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the usual monthly bills, amounting to $4,124.

Adopted.

NEW QUARTERS.

The Sanitary Superintendent was empowered to move out of the present quarters of the board to the Health Office, Room 42 Court House, where [illegible], &c., will be granted.

The board then adjourned.

THE BAR MEETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your paper contained, in its report of the Bar Meeting, this paragraph:

"Mr. King thought that an equal number of candidates had been voted for, it would be the best plan to [illegible] two [illegible] and two Republicans. He moved Messrs. King, Farwell, Reed and Tuley."

This misrepresents me and my action. I offered an amendment to the effect that, of the persons voted for at the bar election, and who had not declined, the two Republicans and the two Democrats having the most votes be the choice of the Bar as candidates for the new Judgeship. I considered that those persons were Messrs. Reed, Farwell, Tuley and Rogers. The statement that I "suggested King" is a blunder.

JOHN LYLE KING.

CHICAGO, May 31, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

The German Opera Troupe repeated, last evening, "The Tyrolese and His Child," and Offenbach's "Marriage with Lanterns," and in both pieces a great improvement was manifest on the performances of Monday evening. The orchestra played with much more accuracy and expression, the choruses were in better trim, and the soloists themselves seemed to exhibit more spirit and dash. This evening, one of Offenbach's best works, "Blue Beard," will be given, and in order to perfect the performance as much as possible the matinee for this afternoon has been withdrawn, in order to make room for another rehearsal. Both Canissa and Habelmann make their first appearance this evening, an announcement which will undoubtedly fill the house to overflowing. Miss Claussen, who has already made herself a favorite, Mrs. Velguth, the leading lady of the Stadt Theatre, Milwaukee, and Messrs. Kost, Kech and Klein also appear. The full cast is as follows:

Blue Beard	Mlle. Pauline Canissa
Blue Beard	Herr Theodore Habelmann
[illegible]	Mr. John Klein
Queen Clementine, his spouse	Mrs. Minnie Ostermann
Princess Hermia, daughter of the King and Queen	Mlle. Johanna Claussen
[illegible]	Mr. Conrad Ostermann
Popolani	[illegible]
Count Oscar, Prime Minister of the King	Mr. Julius Koch
Alvarez	Mr. [illegible] Kost
Boulotte, a peasant girl	Mrs. Sophie Velguth
[illegible]	Mr. Alex. Kost
[illegible]	Mrs. Sophie Velguth
Eleonore, Rosalinde, Blanche, Isaure, Dorothea (Deceased wives of Blue Beard)	Miss Wolf, Miss Mostor, Miss [illegible], Miss [illegible], Miss [illegible]
Peasant Girls	Miss [illegible]
A Chancellor	Mr. Bonne
A Little Boy	[illegible]
Knights and Ladies of the Court, Soldiers, Peasants and Peasant Girls.	

McVICKER'S.

"Fernande" still continues to prove a legitimate success, and is drawing large houses, a fact which is due not only to the intrinsic dramatic excellence of the play, but also to the very thorough, skillful, and satisfactory manner in which it has been adapted for the stage by Mr. Aiken. It was necessary to alter, and in many passages to re-write, the long French original, and he is to be congratulated upon his very successful version.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Miss Jennie Hight appears this evening in "The Brigand Queen" and "Our Jennie."

READINGS.

Mr. Maurice Neville, the well-known Hungarian actor, at present in the city *en route* for San Francisco to fill an engagement, has consented to give readings in German and English, this evening, at Casino Hall, 104 Madison street. He will read from Schiller, Goethe and Shakspeare.

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 31.

The somewhat extended lull in the minstrel business was broken last evening by Manning's Minstrels, one of the best appointed companies, everything considered, that we have had in our city for many years. Not that the individual talent is overabundant, but their general ability is considerably above the average of modern minstrels, who have become, alas! sadly demoralized. Many of the individual members have long been favorably known to the public. Billy Manning's name is familiar to every one who has ever paid any attention to burnt-cork performances, and Bob Hart, Fredericks and Kemble are scarcely less so.

The orchestra is not noisy, but of better quality than usual, and the quartette sings in a better time and tune than any we have heard for a long time. Good taste, too, is shown in selecting choruses. Last night the opening chorus was "The Shepherd's Pipe," which was simple and pleasing, without any straining after effect, such as is observable when an operatic selection is made far above the ability of the vocalists. Ballad singing was also good.

Many of the acts excited quite a *furore* among the audience. One of the best features of the evening was the songs and dances of Andy McKee, which were repeatedly encored. The first part was mounted with one of the prettiest scenes we have had the pleasure of looking upon for a long time—a charming balcony scene, with a view upon the Rhine in the background, a gauze curtain being suspended between to help to lend enchantment.

The audience was large, filling the theatre completely, and everything augurs a good business during the entire engagement.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 31.

An overflowing house, such a house as has been seldom seen at Wood's Theatre during the past season, greeted Manning's Minstrels upon their appearance last night, and the performance was worthy the audience. Billy Manning is, beyond controversy, the best minstrel man in the business, and he has organized the best company that ever appeared in this city. Mr. Manning may expect crowded audiences in this city as long as he chooses to excel as a performer, as long as he gave last night.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

A Washington despatch of the 26th says:

"Some Vermont men are here to urge the Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury to allow them the privilege of organizing a National Bank, and to do business under the Currency law in all respects except as regards circulation, the full amount allowed in the country having already been issued. They contend that the Currency act allows them that privilege. The Secretary of the Treasury refuses to grant their petition."

The National Currency act places no limit to the number of institutions that may be formed under its provisions, nor to the increase of their capital individually or collectively. Section 16 provides that all banks shall deposit bonds of the United States with the United States Treasurer, to an amount equal to one-third of their capital, whether they have circulation or not. It is well known that many of the present National Banks have never received the full quota of currency to which they would be entitled if there were no $300,000,000 limit to the National Bank currency, and there can be no reasonable objection to a bank organizing with a capital of $300,000, by depositing $100,000 in bonds with the United States Treasurer, and taking a circulation of one dollar, if the bank chooses to waive what is considered the most profitable privilege in National banking. If it may organize with a circulation of anything less than the full quota it would be entitled to, according to its capital, if there were no $300,000,000 limit, it is difficult to see why any number of National banks may not legally organize without any circulation, or upon what grounds the Secretary could refuse the bank a certificate.

The danger of frauds by means of altered checks continues to excite a good deal of apprehension among bankers, and some recent instances in New York show that greater skill is being exercised, and alterations made with such perfection as to deceive the paying tellers of banks, even when their attention has been directed to certain checks that were suspected. Last week a teller, in one of the New York banks, was tendered a check on the Ocean National Bank for $400, in payment of a bill of $100 worth of leather. The merchant's suspicions were aroused, perhaps as much by the tender of the check, instead of money, as by anything suspicious in the appearance of the check itself. He therefore sent it to the bank to know whether it was genuine. It was certified without any hesitation, but the merchant, not feeling satisfied, sent it a second time, and it was again pronounced genuine. The merchant, still having some suspicions, had it sent to the drawer of the check, who pronounced it to be forged, having been raised from $20 to $400. All of the original writing upon it, except the signature, had been erased by some chemical process, of which no trace could be found to indicate whether it was a liquid or a vapor, or in what manner it had been applied. Other cases have occurred recently, which were nearly as difficult to detect. In view of the increasing danger of this class of frauds, some of the Philadelphia banks have notified their correspondents that they shall hereafter pay no checks drawn upon them unless they are previously advised of dates, marks, numbers, amounts, etc. This rule is to be applied to out-of-town correspondents to a considerable extent, but would be impossible with the city customers of the banks. The degree of perfection to which the art has now been brought leaves very little trace of alteration that it is possible to escape the attention of even the most watchful. What is required, therefore, is some form of check that, if altered, will make a defect that will catch the eye at once. Of the many safeguards that have been proposed we have yet seen none that was so effective, and so simple, as the one of which we gave a description and printed a diagram in THE TRIBUNE of March 29. This is a plan in which the names of the five denominations of numbers, *i. e., units, tens, hundreds, thousands*, and *tens of thousands* are printed on the end of the check with the nine numerals affixed to each denomination. By punching out the numerals that are to be used, so as to correspond with the amount of money checked for, and also punching out the name of the denomination that is not used, the amount indicated can not be altered, and any discrepancy between the amount thus indicated and the amount written in the check would be apparent at first glance.

No summer ever opened more auspiciously in this part of the country than that which begins to-morrow. For once, the farmers cannot find an unfavorable circumstance upon which to build their usual apprehensions of short crops. Neither wet, nor frost, nor even serious danger of drought forbid the hope of the most abundant crops ever raised in the Northwest. It is a farmer's proverb that we never have two good crops in succession, and never three. But now, after having had two remarkable crops of wheat, and crops of corn, which, though not so abundant as wheat, turn out to be about double what people had expected,—we seem in a fair way of putting the stamp of unreliability on the farmers' proverb by having the most abundant crops of the last three years. In the South the prospects for cotton are even more remarkable in connection with the abundant crops of the past two years, because cotton is naturally the most precarious crop of all the staples.

The activity in the money market has been greatly increased by the settlement of grain contracts at the end of the month; and, as there will probably be a still greater demand to-morrow in connection with the same kind of settlements, the market is likely to be very active for some days. The stock of currency in this market has been drained quite low, and the demand for ready funds to-day, incident to the grain settlements, obliged several of the banks to sell exchange to get the currency.

The movement of currency to the country was much lighter to-day than yesterday. Tuesday, however, is usually a light day, because the intervention of Sunday makes a light mail on Tuesday. It would, therefore, be a little premature yet to assume that the present decline in shipments of currency indicated a decline in the produce movement in the country.

Exchange was lower to-day, owing to the necessity of several of the banks to sell to get currency. Sales were made at par, and at 25c per $1,000 discount, and in the afternoon it could have been sold better than 50c discount. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium and buy at 1-10 discount. Buffalo bills are taken at ¼ off, and Oswego bills at [illegible]

Rates at the Stock Board to-day were:

American gold	114⅜	
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	
Lamar Insurance Co.	104	

The following bids for and offers of local stocks were also made:

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	95	
Chicago City 7s (water)	95	
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	95	
Cook County 7s (war fund bonds)	95	
Cook County 7s (public building)	95	
Chamber of Commerce	100	
Union Stock Yard Company	160	
Chicago Gas Light and Coke Company	150	
City Railroad (S. D.)	110	
City Railroad (W. D.)	110	118
City Railroad (N. D.)	112	115
[illegible]	106	

The range of gold in New York, as telegraphed to Parrett & Martin, [illegible]

10:00 a. m.	114⅜
10:30 a. m.	114¼
11:00 a. m.	114⅜
11:30 a. m.	114⅜
12:00 m.	114⅜
1:00 p. m.	114⅜
2:00 p. m.	114¼

NEW YORK, May 31.—Money, [illegible] cent on call.

Sterling firm at [illegible]

Gold quiet and steady [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this port during the past twenty-four hours: [illegible]

[illegible]

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption: 2,327 bu wheat; 4,939 bu corn; [illegible]

There was a full attendance on 'Change to-day, and an active set of grain markets, being the last of the month, when the deals are usually cleared up between speculators and [illegible]. The transactions were pretty large.

Highwines were dull, with no sales [illegible] for wood bound lots, and at $1.04 for iron-bound packages. Sales were 100 brls, seller June at $1.03.

Lake freights were again firm, under a fair demand, with more activity. Several vessels were chartered, at 7@7½c for wheat, and 6½@7c for corn, to Buffalo. Wheat to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 11½c, and corn to do at 10½c.

[illegible]

Provisions were inactive and [illegible] except that the continued Eastern demand for lard is weakening that article here to the extent of ½c. We quote mess pork at $29.75@30.00, heavy overweights of do at [illegible], prime mess ordinary, at $28.00@28.50; lard at 15¾@16c; [illegible]

[illegible]

There was less activity in the flour market on 'Change to-day, and the prices were discouraging. Sales were almost nominal. [illegible]

[illegible]

Wheat was irregular at an average advance of about ½c on yesterday's prices, [illegible]

Corn was irregular at about yesterday's range of prices, [illegible]

Oats were strong during the session, [illegible]

Rye was easier and very quiet. [illegible]

Barley was quiet and rather dull. [illegible]

The following were the daily sales of leading breadstuffs during the past week: [illegible]

The following were the closing prices [illegible]

The following shows the grain in store in this city, on the evening of [illegible]

years of certain specific articles representing great branches of domestic industry; thus, in the article of manufactured cotton, the gold value of the exportation has declined from $10,864,000 in [illegible] to $4,416,608 in 1869; of manufactures of iron and steel, as export of $6,314,238 in 1860 has been reduced down to $1,579,676 in 1869; of manufactures of copper and brass the value of exports in the same period has declined from $1,664,122 to $445,637. A table of [illegible] is also given. He shows a vast change in the commercial relations with the Spanish Indies, Mexico, the Sandwich Islands, etc. Mr. Wells adds: "From 1857 to 1869 the exports of domestic cottons increased [illegible] per cent. At a ratio of increase of but [illegible] they should have amounted in 1869 to [illegible] thirty millions, gold value, instead of the comparatively small sum of $4,416,603."

THE FARMER'S QUESTION

[illegible] analyzed, and Mr. Wells defends [illegible] from the charge of unfairness in taking [illegible] as a standard of value for agricultural products generally for the years 1859 and [illegible] states that in all such discussions [illegible] been generally recognized as coming [illegible] any other one article to being a [illegible] standard; and, in relation to this [illegible], it has always been, next to cotton, [illegible] staple of export; and, therefore, [illegible] which did the most, next to cotton, [illegible] paying for our imports; and he denies, [illegible] entirely, by facts and tables, the [illegible] the majority of the committee, that [illegible] articles had been taken as an average [illegible] a different result would have been [illegible] and he concluded his statistics by saying [illegible] that the purchasing power of the leading [illegible] products of the year 1869 — wheat, beef, pork, lard, [illegible] — at gold prices was $62,780,872 [illegible] of the same articles if exported in 1859, [illegible] yielded $76,023,925.

[illegible] point Mr. Wells absolutely annihilates the majority report. He says "the Bessemer process was invented sixteen years ago. [illegible] merit is that it produces steel cheaper [illegible] England and in all Europe, as [illegible] America, an infant industry. It has [illegible] rapidly successful, and the manufacturers of this country have the advantage of [illegible] saved the great expense and loss [illegible] incident to an experiment in manufacture. They waited until all that experience [illegible] gained by others. They started the [illegible] what seems to the committee a [illegible] protective duty for anything, viz.: [illegible] But the result of the process has [illegible] proved to be what its inventor claimed [illegible] It has become possible to produce [illegible] at a very small advance on the price [illegible] competition, not with American, but English, French, Belgian and German manufactures, has brought the price [illegible] steel rails are cheap. The Bessemer [illegible] is a success, and it is now a [illegible] of complaint that it is so. The [illegible] value of the process is in making rails [illegible] The committee ask Congress to add a duty of 45 per cent to almost double [illegible] that rails may be dear, and so [illegible] may enjoy the inestimable advantage [illegible] using the Bessemer process without deriving [illegible] its only benefit, cheapness. Statistics are shown exhibiting the importance to [illegible] try of cheap rails. An extract is presented [illegible] synopsis: 'There were moved [illegible] railroads of this country, in 1869, [illegible],000 tons of freight. The durability of [illegible] greatly reduces the cost of moving [illegible] freight. We cannot afford to throw away [illegible] which the cheapness of Bessemer [illegible] offers to us.'"

[illegible] Wells winds up his letter to the minority [illegible] article headed "Taxes on Salt vs. [illegible] Tea, Sugar, and Coffee," in which he [illegible] the majority without gloves. The [illegible] of the majority that his "anxiety [illegible] to the heavy tax which he says the [illegible] imposes on the people is ludicrous," [illegible] made to recoil on their own heads with [illegible] force, and he closes his letter thus: [illegible] an expression of thanks to the minority of the Committee on Manufactures for the [illegible] thus afforded to me to explain or [illegible] the charges of mistake, carelessness, [illegible] representation presented in the report [illegible] majority of the same committee. I remain, [illegible] most respectfully,

"DAVID A. WELLS,
[illegible] States Special Commissioner Internal Revenue."

The Fifteenth Amendment.

WASHINGTON, May 27.

[illegible] act to enforce the rights of citizens of [illegible] States to vote in the several States [illegible] Union, and for other purposes," as it [illegible] passed both Houses of Congress, differs [illegible] the Senate bill in the following particulars:

[illegible] section, which enabled the President to use the Army and Navy or the militia [illegible] prevent the violation and enforce the due [illegible] of the act, is changed so as to [illegible] "as shall be necessary to [illegible] the execution of judicial process issued [illegible] this act." Certain sections are strengthened [illegible] the addition of further specifications; [illegible] instance, the 16th section having provided [illegible] all persons within jurisdiction of the [illegible] States shall be subject to the same [illegible] taxes, and exactions as white men, [illegible] is now added, "and none other." [illegible] intimidation, bribery," and [illegible] added to the list of crimes in Section [illegible] which are enumerated as interference [illegible] the election. The following clause and [illegible] are additional:

[illegible] That every registration made under [illegible] of any State or Territory, for any State [illegible] election at which such representative or [illegible] in Congress shall be chosen, shall be [illegible] to be a registration within the meaning of [illegible] the purposes of any State, Territorial, or [illegible] election. [illegible]

[illegible] And be it further enacted, That whenever [illegible] of any State or Territory, the same [illegible] any person shall be voted for as a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] And be it further enacted, That any officer [illegible] at which any representative or [illegible] in the Congress of the United States shall [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] And be it further enacted, That whenever [illegible] any person shall be defeated or deprived of [illegible] to any office, except Elector of President [illegible] President, Representative or Delegate [illegible] Congress, or member of a State Legislature [illegible] by reason of the denial to any citizen or citizens [illegible] offer to vote, of the right to vote, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude [illegible] [illegible]

A Lilliputian Revolution.

From the New York Evening Post.

[illegible]

THE LAW COURTS.

Restraining a Suit—Murder Trial in the Superior Court.

Two Years in Joliet for Obstructing a Railway Train.

Circuit Court.

RESTRAINING A SUIT.

First National Bank, of Kenosha v. Alexander Beath et al. This is a proceeding instituted to restrain the prosecution of a suit at law, pending in the Superior Court. The suit is of defendants to recover back from complainant money paid, in which the First National Bank, of Chicago, is summoned as garnishee. Complainant avers that the whole matter of controversy is included in, and may be adjudicated in, a cause actually pending in Wisconsin. The statement is that in September, 1865, one Peter H. Wood executed notes for the sum of $14,000 in favor of complainant, securing the sum advanced upon them by a mortgage on property in Kenosha. Some time after, in October, 1866, Wood became a partner in the business of manufacturing wagons with Alexander Beath and Henry M. Parhill, and [illegible] being of the amount advanced [illegible], these copartners, it [illegible], became responsible that that amount should be paid. They did pay $4,684.85, but they claim now that the payment was made not to be applied on the indebtedness, but as an advance on the absolute purchase of the notes and mortgage. Complainant having sought to foreclose the mortgage, defendants have instituted suit here to recover back what they paid.

NEW SUITS.

Nora Regan v. The City of Chicago. Action on the case. Damages laid at $10,000.

—Augustus Wolfe v. Pennsylvania State Company. Attachment issued as against a non-resident. The indebtedness is stated at $30,000, which it is said plaintiff loaned to the company, which does business at Bethlehem, Penn., being incorporated under the laws of Pennsylvania.

—Isaac G. Adams v. Mary Barnes et al. Bill filed to cause a reconveyance of Lots 19 and 13, of Block 33, Assessors' subdivision of part of the northwest fractional quarter of section 22, 39.

Superior Court.

MURDER TRIAL.

The People v. Charles Rieger. This is an indictment for murder. On the 11th day of May last, one Adam Keller died from the effects of a stab received at the hands of prisoner at Clybourne's slaughter house.

The case being taken up for the trial of the accused, Dr. Ben. C. Miller, County Physician, testified to the developments of the post mortem examination. The weapon passed into the left axilla, severed all the vessels, and caused death. Dr. Moses Gunn, who was also present, assisting at the post mortem, gave it as his professional opinion that the injury received by the stab was the cause of death.

Henry Keller, an adopted son of deceased, testified that as deceased and prisoner were engaged in the slaughter house, cleaning each an animal, they got into a controversy. Deceased rose, threw away his knife and advanced on prisoner, who then drew his siding knife and stabbed deceased.

Joseph M. Beer testified that the difficulty arose as to the price paid for some cattle. Deceased became greatly excited, applied to accused a series of opprobrious epithets, and, having thrown away his knife, advanced upon him, threatening him; thereupon the stabbing occurred.

The defence is that the stabbing was accidental, the blow being inflicted as accused sought to ward off a blow.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILWAY.

The People vs. Thomas Johnson. This was an indictment for obstructing a freight train on the Illinois Central Railroad by placing ties, eleven in number, across the track near Matteson station. No one appears to have seen the ties placed on the track, but the prisoner was found in the neighborhood with his hands and clothes stained with clay, as if he had been carrying ties. The jury found him guilty, and assessed the penalty of the crime at two years in the Penitentiary.

TRUSTEESHIP.

Alexander V. Winston, of Kentucky, v. J. Willis Martin, of Philadelphia, et als. Bill to declare a trust completed, and for a reconveyance of property. The bill alleges that on the 29th of March, 1858, Winston conveyed to James Martin, since deceased, and father of defendants, the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 36, 39, 14, and the west half of the west half of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of Section 36, 39, 14, in trust, to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of the firm of Winston & Co., and the residue, if any, to be reconveyed; that the debts of the firm have been satisfied without sale of the property, and the object of the trust completed. The bill, therefore, prays for a reconveyance of the land described.

Recorder's Court.

HABEAS CORPUS.

The People ex. rel. Thomas O'Connor and Ellis Welsh v. The Acting Sheriff. This was a writ of habeas corpus sued out for the release from custody of the relators, who are held in the County Jail on charge of living in an open state of adultery. It appears by the testimony that O'Connor is a married man, his wife and family residing on the West Side. The woman Welsh is a widow, her husband having been killed about a year since in the Washington Street Tunnel, in recompense to whom next of kin were received from the city the sum of $3,000. Having this money she entered upon business in a small store on the South Side. To this store was attached one sleeping room, which she allowed O'Connor to occupy with her, turning her children out upon the streets, whence they were taken and cared for by a neighbor. The result was the arrest of the parties. The Court remanded the prisoners, and reprimanded the counsel who brought the case into court.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

James Marsh was charged with obtaining money under false pretences. In the absence of the necessary testimony to convict him of that offence, and in the abundance of indirect evidence given to show that James was one of those citizens whose presence is more apt to be deplored than their absence, he was fined $50 for vagrancy, and given him twenty-four hours to leave town. [illegible]

—S. B. Cobb was charged with the violation of a health ordinance in keeping on his premises vapid, noisome, [illegible] and was fined [illegible].

—Henry Tuly, a deplorable case of destitution and poverty, and aged about 12 years, was sent to the Catholic Asylum.

—Henry Edwards, one of the worst boys in the city, who is continually getting into trouble of some kind, was fined $5, and given 24 hours to leave the city.

WEST SIDE COURT.

Five overgrown boys, named Kossuth Fergus, Thomas Fergus, Dennis Redding, Morris Galvin and John McLain, were arraigned before Justice Moore yesterday on the charge of larceny. It appeared at the examination that on last Sunday afternoon, during the absence of the family, the parties broke into the residence of W. R. Hays, No. 162 South Morgan street, and carried off jewelry, furs and clothing to the value of $350. A boy residing in the neighborhood saw them carry away the goods, and, following in their track, saw them enter the house of a person named Fergus, No. 156 Union street. Armed with a search warrant, the police paid a visit to the premises on Monday and discovered a portion of the goods hidden under a bed occupied by Kossuth. The latter, as well as Galvin and Redding, were identified as being the persons who entered the premises. Kossuth was held for trial in bail of $300, and the others in bail of $300. Thomas Fergus and John McLain were discharged. While searching the premises, the police found some goods that were stolen from the residence of Mrs. Haven, No. 22 Hamilton avenue, on Saturday night.

—James Bowditch needed some beef for a broth on Monday evening, and quietly helped himself from a quantity in a Madison street stall. Having forgotten to pay on leaving, the Justice charged him $5.

—James Doolittle and Mary Mason, who are a pair of thieves, were fined $10 each for vagrancy.

NORTH SIDE COURT.

James O. Stoosky found a shawl, to his liking, in a North Clark street dry goods store, yesterday morning, and took it to his house on North Market street. While in the act of presenting it to his wife, a policeman entered the privacy of the dwelling, and took James to the station. He was held for trial in bail of $500.

—A number of disorderly young men, who are in the habit of making night hideous about Lincoln Park, were fined $10 each.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Death's Doings the Past Week—Small-Pox—Nuisances.

The Board of Health held a regular meeting yesterday, President Johnson in the chair. There were present Commissioners Rauch, Hoard, and Giles. Mr. Russell, Secretary, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were adopted.

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The Sanitary Superintendent reported for the week, as follows: Number of deaths, 94; corresponding week last year, 100; preceding week this year, 111; decrease, 17. There were 54 males and 40 females. The mean temperature for the week was 65 degrees.

The deaths were distributed as follows: First Ward, 3; Second, 1; Third, 4; Fourth, 1; Fifth, none; Sixth, 7; Seventh, 3; Eighth, 9; Ninth, 7; Tenth, 8; Eleventh, 9; Twelfth, 6; Thirteenth, none; Fourteenth, 9; Fifteenth, 7; Sixteenth, 6; Seventeenth, 4; Eighteenth, 4; Nineteenth, 3; Twentieth, 1; accidents, 2; House of Friendless, 2; Jewish Hospital, 1; Lake Hospital, 1; Mercy Hospital, 1; St. Joseph Orphan Asylum, 1. Total, 94.

REMARKS.

The general sanitary condition of the city is good, and the decrease in mortality, compared with last week, is attributed to the continued dryness. Infantile mortality is decreasing. Male mortality is greater than female. There was one death from small-pox, and cases were reported at No. 199 Pine street, No. 13 Eugenie street, Nos. [illegible] [illegible]

THE RIVER.

On Saturday the first marked change was observed in the condition of the South Branch at Eighteenth street; and yesterday at 4 p. m., although there still was a decided smell at Halsted street, there was a marked change in the water from thence to the pumping works, with some change in the intensity of the odor. The North Branch has been daily growing worse.

The report was accepted and filed.

NUISANCES ABATED.

Health Officer Bunnam reported the abatement of 1,268 nuisances, and that 80 premises were connected with street sewers.

The report was filed.

NUISANCES.

A petition was read from a large number of citizens requesting the abatement of a nuisance in the shape of a ditch on the west side of Elston road, from Milwaukee avenue north, to the mouth of said ditch in the North Branch. It was reported as being in a filthy and unhealthy condition.

The communication was referred to the Board of Public Works.

Residents of Canal street and vicinity, south of Sixteenth street, prayed for the abatement of a nuisance, in the shape of an old brick yard, at the foot of Arthur street, which was full of filthy water.

Referred to the Board of Public Works.

FINANCE REPORT.

The Finance Committee recommended the payment of the bills [illegible], amounting to [illegible].

Adopted.

[illegible]

The Sanitary Superintendent was empowered to [illegible] of the present quarters of the board to the South Office, Room 12 Court House, where [illegible] will be granted.

[illegible]

THE BAR MEETING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

Your paper [illegible], in its report of the Bar [illegible] [illegible]

JOHN LYLE KING.

Chicago, May 31, 1870.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE GERMAN OPERA.

The German Opera Troupe repeated, last evening, "The Tyrolean and His Child," and Offenbach's "Marriage with Lanterns," and in both pieces a great improvement was manifest on the performances of Monday evening. The orchestra played with much more accuracy and expression, the choruses were in better trim, and the soloists themselves seemed to exhibit more spirit and dash. This evening, one of Offenbach's best works, "Blue Beard," will be given, and in order to perfect the performance as much as possible the matinee for this afternoon has been withdrawn, in order to make room for another rehearsal. Both Canissa and Habelmann make their first appearance this evening, an announcement which will undoubtedly fill the house to overflowing. Miss Claussen, who has already made herself a favorite, Mrs. Velrath, the leading lady of Stadt Theatre, Milwaukee, and Messrs. Kost, Koch, and Klein also appear. The full cast is as follows:

[illegible]

"Fernande" still continues to prove a legitimate success, and is drawing large houses, a result which is due not only to the intrinsic dramatic excellence of the play but also to the very thorough, skillful, and satisfactory manner in which it has been adapted for the stage by Mr. Aiken. It was no easy task to reduce, and in many passages to re-write, the long French original, and he is to be congratulated upon his very successful version.

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Miss Jennie Hight appears this evening in "The Brigand Queen" and "Our Jennie."

READINGS.

Mr. Maurice Neville, the well-known Hungarian actor, at present in the city en route for San Francisco to fill an engagement, has consented to give readings in German and English, this evening, at Casino Hall, 791 Madison street. He will read from Schiller, Goethe and Shakspeare.

MANNING AT CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, May 31.

The somewhat extended bill in the minstrel business was broken last evening by Manning's Minstrels, one of the best appointed companies, everything considered, that we have had in our city for many years. Not that the individual talent is overshadowing, but their general ability is considerably above the average of modern minstrels, who have become, alas! sadly demoralized. Many of the individual members have long been favorably known to the public. Billy Manning's name is familiar to every one who has ever paid any attention to burnt-cork performances, and Bob Hart, Fredericks and Kemble are scarcely less so.

The orchestra is not noisy, but of better quality than usual, and the quartette sings in a better time and tone than any we have heard for a long time. Good taste, too, is shown in selecting choruses. Last night the opening chorus was "The Shepherd's Pipe," which was simple and pleasing, without any straining after effect, such as is observable when an operatic selection is made far above the ability of the vocalists. Ballad singing was also good.

Many of the acts excited quite a furore among the audience. One of the best features of the evening was the songs and dances of Andy McKee, which were repeatedly encored. The first part was mounted with one of the prettiest scenes we have had the pleasure of looking upon for a long time—a charming balcony scene, with a view upon the Rhine in the background, a gauze curtain being suspended between to help to lend enchantment.

The audience was large, filling the theatre completely, and everything augurs a good business during the entire engagement.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, May 31.

An overflowing house, such a house as has been seldom seen at Wood's Theatre during the past season, greeted Manning's Minstrels upon their appearance last night, and the performance was worthy the audience. Billy Manning is, beyond controversy, the best minstrel man in the business, and he has organized the best company that ever appeared in this city. Mr. Manning may expect crowded audiences in this city so long as he presents so excellent a performance as he gave last night.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

A Washington despatch of the 28th says:

"Some Vermont men are here to urge the Comptroller of the Currency and Secretary of the Treasury to allow them the privilege of organizing a National Bank, and do business under the Currency law in all respects except as regards circulation, the full amount allowed in the currency having already been issued. They contend that the Currency act allows them that privilege. The Secretary of the Treasury refuses to grant their petition."

The National Currency act places no limit to the number of institutions that may be formed under its provisions, nor to the increase of their capital individually or collectively. Section 16 provides that all banks shall deposit bonds of the United States with the United States Treasurer, to an amount equal to one-third of their capital, whether they have circulation or not. It is well known that many of the present National Banks have never received the full quota of currency to which they would be entitled if there were no $300,000,000 limit to the National Bank currency, and there can be no reasonable objection to a bank organizing with a capital of $600,000, by depositing $200,000 in bonds with the United States Treasurer, and having a circulation of one dollar, if the bank chooses to waive what is considered the most profitable privilege in National banking. It may organize with a circulation of anything less than the full quota it would be entitled to according to its capital, if there were no $300,000,000 limit, it is difficult to see why any number of National Banks may not legally organize without any circulation, or upon what grounds the Secretary could refuse the bank a certificate.

The danger of frauds by means of altered checks continues to excite a good deal of apprehension among bankers, and some recent instances in New York show that greater skill is being exercised, and alterations made with such perfection as to deceive the paying tellers of banks, even when their attention has been specially directed to certain checks that were suspected. Last week a leather merchant in New York was tendered a check on the Chatham National Bank for $400, in payment of a bill of $100 worth of leather. The merchant's suspicions were aroused, perhaps as much by anything the tender of the check, instead of money, as by anything suspicious in the appearance of the check itself. He therefore sent it to the bank to see whether it was genuine. It was certified without any hesitation, but the merchant, not feeling satisfied, sent it a second time, and it was again pronounced genuine. The merchant, still having some suspicions, sent it to the drawer of the check, who pronounced it altered, having been raised from $20 to $400. All of the original writing upon it, except the signature, had been erased by some chemical process, of which no trace could be found to indicate whether it was a liquid or a vapor, or in what manner it had been applied. Other cases have occurred recently which were nearly as difficult to detect. In view of the increasing danger of this class of frauds, some of the Philadelphia banks have notified their correspondents that they shall hereafter pay no checks drawn upon them unless they are previously advised of dates, marks, numbers, amounts, etc. This rule can be applied to out-of-town correspondents to a considerable extent, but would be impossible with the city customers of the banks. The degree of perfection to which the art has now been brought leaves little trace of alteration that is liable to escape the attention of even the most watchful. What is required, therefore, is some form of check that, if altered, will make a defect that will catch the eye at once. Of the many safeguards that have been proposed we have yet seen none that was so effective, and so simple, as the one of which we gave a description and printed a diagram, in The Tribune of March 29. This is a plan in which the names of the five denominations of numbers, units, tens, hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands are printed on the end of the check with the nine numerals affixed to each denomination. By punching out the numerals that are to be used, so as to correspond with the amount of money checked for, and also punching out the name of the denomination that is not used, the amount indicated can not be altered, and any discrepancy between the amount thus indicated and the amount written in the check would be apparent at first glance.

No summer ever opened more auspiciously for this part of the country than that which begins to-morrow. For once, the farmers cannot find an unfavorable circumstance upon which to build their usual apprehensions of short crops. Neither wet, nor frost, nor even any serious danger of drought hinders the hope of the most abundant crops ever raised in the Northwest. It is a farmer's proverb that we seldom have two good crops in succession, and never three. But now, after having had two remarkable crops of wheat, and crops of corn, which, though not so abundant as wheat, turn out to be about double what people had expected,—we seem in a fair way of putting the stamp of unreliability on the farmers' proverb by having the most abundant crops of the last three years. In the south the prospects for cotton are even more remarkable in connection with the abundant crops of the past two years, because cotton is generally the most precarious crop of all the great staples.

The activity in the money market has been greatly increased by the settlement of grain contracts at the end of the month, and, as there will probably be a still greater demand to-morrow in connection with the same kind of settlements, the market is likely to be very close for some days. The stock of currency in this market has been drained quite low, and the demand for ready funds to-day, incident to the grain settlements, obliged several of the banks to sell exchange to get the currency.

The movement of currency to the country was much lighter to-day than yesterday. Tuesday, however, is usually a light day, because the intervention of Sunday makes a light mail on Tuesday. It would, therefore, be a little premature yet to assume that the present decline in shipments of currency indicated a decline in the produce movement in the country.

Exchange was lower to-day, owing to the necessity of several of the banks to sell to get currency. Sales were made at par, and at 25c [illegible] discount, and in the afternoon it [illegible] have been sold better than 50c discount. At the counter bankers sell at 1-10 premium, and buy at 1-10 discount. Buffalo [illegible] are taken at ⅛ off, and Oswego bills at [illegible].

Sales at the Stock Board to-day were:

[illegible]

The range of gold in New York to-day, as telegraphed to Barrett & March, was:

10:00 a. m.	114¼	2:35 p. m.	114¼
10:30 a. m.	114¼	3:00 p. m.	114¼
11:45 a. m.	114¼	3:35 p. m.	114¼
12:40 p. m.	114¼	4:35 p. m.	114¼
1:20 p. m.	114¼	5:00 p. m.	114¼
2:00 p. m.	114¼		

NEW YORK, May 31.—Money, easy at 3@5 per cent on call.

Sterling, firm at 109¼@109⅝.

Gold quiet and steady; opened at 114⅜, and closed at 114⅜@114¼. Carrying rates, 2 per cent to flat. Clearances, $66,000,000. Export, $211,000 in bars; $350,000 goes to-morrow.

Governments firm:

Coups, '81	117 @117⅜	Coups, '67	114 @114⅜
Coups, '62	113⅞@113⅞	Coups, '68	114 @114⅜
Coups, '64	113⅝@113⅞	Coups, 10-40s	108½@108⅝
Coups, '65	113⅝@113⅞	Currency 6s	112½@112⅝
Coups, new	113⅝@113⅞		

The Gold Exchange held an executive session this afternoon, to consider the proposed additional tax on gold sales and on gold contracts cleared through the Gold Room or the Clearing House. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and represent to the proper committee the great embarrassment such tax would cause to all who have to buy or sell gold.

State bonds firm:

Missouris	94	Old North Carolinas	49¾
Old Tennessees	61	New North Carolinas	30
New Tennessees	61		

Stocks generally dull, with, however, activity in Pacific Mail, Ohio & Mississippi, Lake Shore, and Reading. Market firm:

Canton	65¾	Northwestern	81¾
Cumberland	35	Northwestern pfd.	88¼
Western Union	33¾	New Jersey Cen.	110
Quicksilver	9	Rock Island	119¾
Mariposa	7	St. Paul	65¾
Mariposa pfd.	13	St. Paul pfd.	81¾
Adams Express	63¾	Wabash	55½
Wells, Fargo	16	Wabash pfd.	74
American Ex.	45	Fort Wayne	95
United States Ex.	45	Terre Haute	29
Pacific Mail	43	Do preferred	60
New York Central	100½	Chicago & Alton	116
N. Y. C. scrip	95¾	Do preferred	117
Erie	23	Ohio & Miss	40¼
Erie pfd	44	Hartford & Erie	4
Harlem	144	C. C. & C	79
Reading	105⅜	Dubuque	101
Michigan Central	124	St. Joseph pfd	116
Lake Shore	97¾	Iron Mountain	58
Illinois Central	139½	Atlantic Mail	29¼
Pittsburgh	105⅜		

Boston prices:

Calumet	67	Franklin	7¾
Copper Falls	4½	Hecla	8

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold, 71,610,018; currency, $6,741,001; general balance, $84,880,251.

COMMERCIAL.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts 1870.	Receipts 1869.	Shipments 1870.	Shipments 1869.
Flour, brls	7,210	9,994	3,273	12,982
Wheat, bu	58,099	104,200	42,980	116,984
Corn, bu	235,483	255,210	109,317	109,578
Oats, bu	46,146	41,894	15,180	26,360
Rye, bu	5,432	2,470	1,090	740
Barley, bu	229	460	4,014	
Grass seed, lbs		25,110		
Broom corn, lbs	17,250	3,400		
Cut meats, lbs		4,190	71,900	37,130
Beef, brls				
Pork, brls			65	23
Lard, lbs	1,230			24,880
Tallow, lbs	7,920	9,096		
Butter, lbs	40,980	12,900	25,300	10,430
D. hogs, No	2			
Live hogs, No	1,673	1,684	2,637	2,977
Cattle, No	1,727	1,061	1,094	949
Hides, lbs	49,426	98,133	84,670	57,179
Highwines, brls	659	554	20	1,725
Wool, lbs	6,470	10,530	113,430	
Potatoes, bu	4,617	7,357	1,010	1,513
Lumber, m	4,347	4,039	2,982	2,109
Shingles, m	3,120	2,414	2,294	2,042
Lath, m	446	486	157	123
Salt, brls	70	3,923	2,450	3,808

The following grain has been received up to 10 o'clock this morning: 220 cars wheat; 403 cars and 28,900 bu corn; 39 cars oats; 9 cars rye; 3 cars barley. Total (674 cars), 282,000 bu.

Withdrawn yesterday for city consumption, 2,327 bu wheat; 3,939 bu corn; and 1,223 bu oats.

There was a full attendance on 'Change today, and an active set of grain markets, this being the last of the month, when settlements are usually cleared up between speculative operators. The transactions were principally speculative.

Highwines were dull, with sellers at $1.03 for wood bound lots, and at $1.04 for iron bound packages. Sales were 100 brls buyer June at $1.05.

Lake freights were again firm, and ¼c higher, with more activity. A total of 12 grain charters was reported, at 7@7½c for wheat; [illegible] for corn, and 5c for oats, to Buffalo. Wheat to Oswego and Kingston was quoted at 11½c, and corn to do at 10½@11c.

It is pleasant to note that there is, at last, some activity in grain shipments, as evinced in the higher rates for freights, and the increased number of vessel charters. But the discrimination against the Erie Canal route continues as before. Through rates by propeller and rail are kept private, but they are understood to be about 22½c to-day, with the weights guaranteed in New York, and the grain delivered alongside the ocean vessel. These, with the quicker time made, are great inducements, and the shippers seem to fall back on the old plan only when the available new facilities are all taken up. It is quite a revolution in our grain transit.

Provisions were inactive and unchanged, except that the continued Eastern dulness in lard is weakening that article here to some extent. We quote mess pork at $28.75@29.00; heavy overweights do, at $28.25@28.75; extra mess ordinary, at $28.00@28.50; lard at 15¼@15⅜c, with summer steamed lots at 15¼@15⅜c; F. P. & Co.'s caddy do quoted at 15¾@15⅞c; bulk shoulders at 11¾@12c; bulk short ribs at 14¼@15c; sweet pickled hams at 15½@17c; greases at 7¼@12c; and city tallow at 9¼c. Bacon quoted at 13¾@13⅞c for shoulders; 16½@16¾c for clear ribs, and 17½c for clear sides. Sales were: 30 brls mess pork at $29.00; 50 tcs choice lard on private terms; 40 tcs damaged do at 14½c; 10,000 lbs clear rib bacon at 16¼c, packed; 20,000 lbs city tallow on private terms.

There was less activity in the demand for flour on 'Change to-day, and, under continued discouraging advices from the East, prices were almost nominal. Sales ranging at $6.75@7.50 for white winter extras; $5.25 for red grades; $4.25@5.40 for spring extras; $4.00 for unsound spring extras, and $3.75 for spring superfines. We note the following transactions: White Winter Extras—50 brls "Pearl," (St. Louis) at $7.50; 25 brls not named at $7.00; 25 brls do at $6.75; 100 brls do on p. t. Red Winter Extras—100 brls "Michigan" at $5.25. Spring Extras—100 brls "Nicollet County" at $5.50; 200 brls not named at $5.00; 100 brls do at $5.40; 50 brls do at $4.90; 100 brls do at $4.75; 50 brls do at $4.62½; 100 brls do on private terms. Unsound Spring Extras—150 brls not named at $4.00. Spring Superfines—100 brls not named at $3.75. Total, 1,250 brls. The following are the closing range of prices:

Choice white winter extras	$ 7.00@ 8.00
Fair to good do	6.00@ 6.75
Red winter extras	5.00@ 5.50
Fancy spring extras	5.00@ 6.00
Choice do	5.00@ 5.25
Fair to good do	4.25@ 4.90
Low grade do	3.90@ 4.10
Spring superfines	@ 3.75
Rye flour	4.25@ 4.50
Bran	12.00@13.00
Middlings	16.00@22.00

Wheat was irregular at an average advance of about ¼c on yesterday's prices. The markets in Liverpool and London were quoted firm, with an upward tendency, and this gave considerable strength early, but New York exhibited no improvement, and the receipts here were again large, while the shippers were discouraged by the rapid advance in freights, and left the market alone to the speculators, who "slumped" it down by heavy offerings of seller June, to evade payment on to-morrow's deliveries. This made a heavy market in the face of a strong Liverpool market, and reported weather in England which was at least "2d better." The market opened at 99⅛c, declined to 98c, and closed dull at 98@98⅛c for cash, or seller June. Sales were reported of 600 bu No. 1 Spring at $1.04; 3,000 bu do at $1.03½; 8,000 bu do at $1.03; 400 bu do at $1.02½; 1,600 bu No. 2 spring (fresh receipts) at $1.01; 11,800 bu do at $1.00½; 8,400 bu do at $1.00; 5,000 bu do at 99½c; 12,400 bu do at 99c; 55,000 bu do at 98⅞c; 5,000 bu do at 98⅝c; 45,000 bu do at 98¼c; 25,000 bu do at 98⅛c; 25,000 bu do at 98c; 6,800 bu No. 3 spring at 89½c; 9,600 bu do at 89c; 1,200 bu do at 88½c; 1,200 bu rejected spring at 77½c; 3,206 bu do at 77c; 4,000 bu do at 76½c; 1,600 bu do at 76c. Total, 257,600 bu. Seller July sold at $1.03@1.04. Seller last half of June sold at $1.01@1.02½c, being nearly 3c higher than cash lots, and showing that many impecunious parties are willing to pay almost any amount of money for the privilege of carrying wheat a fortnight without being obliged to own it.

Corn was irregular at about yesterday's average of prices, opening strong under the influence of lighter receipts, but falling off in sympathy with a lower New York quotation, while offerings for to-morrow's delivery were quite free, there being a great many "longs" present. The shipping demand was good, and kept up rejected to yesterday's prices, that grade not being sold speculatively. The market on No. 2 opened at 79¾c, declined to 78½c, and closed firmer at 79⅛@79¼c. Sales were: 17,600 bu No. 2 at 80c; 600 bu do at 79⅞c; 33,600 bu do at 79½c; 42,600 bu do at 79¼c; 31,600 bu do at 79c; 7,400 bu do at 78½c; 12,400 bu do at 78⅞c; 5,600 bu do at 81½c, afloat; 22,000 bu do at 80⅛c do; 11,600 bu rejected at 72½c; 12,400 bu do at 72¼c; 20,400 bu do at 72c; 2,400 bu no grade at 67c; 1,200 bu do at 65c; 1,200 bu do at 68c. Total, 217,800 bu. Seller last half sold at 80@82c, closing at 81@81⅛c; seller July at 82½@83c; and buyer June at 82½c.

Oats were strong during the session, averaging ½c better than yesterday, the inciting cause being rumors of injury to the crop by drought. The market opened at 46½c and advanced to 47½@47⅝c at the close. Sales were reported of 5,600 bu (fresh receipts) at 48c; 29,000 bu at 47⅝c; 50,000 bu at 47½c; 16,800 bu at 47⅜c; 16,000 bu at 47c; 10,000 bu at 46¾c; 5,000 bu at 46½c; 5,000 bu at 46⅜c; 600 bu by sample at 51c; 1,200 bu rejected at 41c; 600 bu do at 40½c; 5,000 bu do at 40c; 6,000 bu do at 39½c; 600 bu do at 33c. Total, 135,600 bu. Seller last half of June sold at 47⅝@49½c, closing at the outside.

Rye was easier and very quiet. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 79c; 400 bu do at 78½c; 400 bu rejected at 70c; 400 bu [illegible] sample at 78c on track.

Barley was quiet and rather dull. We quote No. 2 at 58@60c; No. 3 at 41@45c; and rejected at 38@40c. Sales were: 400 bu No. 3 at 45c; 400 bu do at 41c; 400 bu rejected at 40c; 1,600 bu do at 38c; 300 bu (Canada) by sample at $1.00; 500 bu do at 65c. Total, 3,600 bu.

The following were the daily sales of the leading breadstuffs during the past week:

	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Wednesday	1,550	195,400	99,400	75,000
Thursday	1,600	187,000	182,200	95,300
Friday	3,000	239,500	264,300	123,300
Saturday	1,750	176,800	192,300	95,300
Monday	1,374	115,800	296,800	201,300
Tuesday	1,250	257,600	222,300	135,600
Total	10,124	1,346,400	1,120,000	726,000
Last week	14,559	1,186,050	971,600	712,200

The following were the closing prices:

	May 31, 1870.		May 24, 1870.	
Flour, sp. extra	$4.25	@ 5.40	$4.50	@ 5.60
Wheat, No. 2 sp.	98	@ 98⅛	97	@ 97
Corn, No. 2	79	@ 79⅛	73	@ 73
Oats, No. 2	47½	@ 47⅝	46	@ 46
Rye, No. 2	78½	@ 79	73	@ 73
Barley, No. 2	58	@ 60	55	@ 60
Highwines	1.03	@ 1.04	1.03	@ 1.04
Pork	28.75	@ 29.00	28.75	@ 29.00
Lard	15¼	@ 15⅜	15½	@ 15¾
Shoulders	11¾	@ 12	11¾	@ 12
Short ribs	14¾	@ 15	15	@ 15

The following shows the amounts of grain in store in this city, on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

[illegible]

LATER.

After the close of 'Change, No. 2 spring wheat was only fairly active, and prices were irregular, closing steady at 98⅛@98¼c seller June. No. 2 corn closed firm at 79¼@80c for spot or seller June. No demand for oats, provisions, or lake freights.

The Saginaw Courier says:

The salt product of the Saginaw Valley for the present year, is estimated at 600,000 barrels, a little more than last year, and the actual figures will slightly overrun this estimate. Early in the season an understanding was effected between the Saginaw and Bay Salt Company and the Onondaga Salt Company of New York, through which the Western ports and cities should be supplied with salt, in such a manner as to avoid the crushing competition that has existed between these rival companies or territory of markets. The arrangement was made on the basis of the amount of salt made by each company last season. To all ports and markets west of and including Cleveland, the Onondaga Company is to ship four-sevenths and the Saginaw Company three-sevenths. The disposition of our salt this year, on a basis of 600,000 barrels, will be about as follows:

	Barrels.
Cleveland	65,000
Toledo	30,000
Sandusky and Detroit	30,000
Chicago	300,000 to 350,000
Milwaukee	50,000 to 60,000
Mackinaw, Grand Haven, Waukegan, Racine, and Lake Michigan ports, balance, say	60,000
	600,000

Between 100,000 and 200,000 barrels have already been shipped, a very large portion of which has gone to Chicago.

The following shows the movement of flour and wheat from Montreal:

Flour.	brls.
Receipts for the week ending May 25, 1870	23,850
Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 25, 1870	261,787
Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 28, 1869	230,367
Increase of 1870 over 1869	31,420
Wheat.	
Receipts for the week ending May 25, 1870	264,511
Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 25, 1870	1,161,665
Receipts from Jan. 1 to May 28, 1869	484,649
Increase of 1870 over 1869	677,056

	CORN.			
White				1,401
No. 1	23,319	40,359	323,794
No. 2	841,978	620,700	114,384
Rejected	335,470	213,259	118,147
New		2,134	12,133
No grade	66,104	46,804	4,565
Total	1,263,700	890,081	734,370
	OATS.		
No. 1		1,390	
No. 2	908,801	773,323	352,913
Rejected	39,750	86,097	18,939
No grade	5,263	4,158	280
Total	1,043,811	864,798	372,151
	RYE.		
No. 1	7,430	7,908	23,807
No. 2	61,309	32,510	10,869
Rejected	6,955	8,698	2,259
Total	75,068	49,399	39,935
	BARLEY.		
No. 2	3,451	5,883	9,160
No. 3	14,820	15,793	
Rejected	19,884	12,679	143
No grade	234	299	
Canada	40,031	38,780	
Total	67,343	75,451	9,303

There was no material improvement in the demand for domestic dry goods, but a firmer feeling prevailed, although prices remain about the same as last noted. The supply of seasonable goods is ample.

Groceries were in moderate demand, and prices were steady and about the same as noted in our review of one week ago. Side articles were in light inquiry.

No change of importance has transpired in the market for wool. The demand is only fair, but prices—under meagre stocks—are firm and nominally unchanged.

Nails continue in active demand at $4.25 rates, although, to favorite customers, rates are shaded to the extent of 12½c per keg. The stocks are badly broken up.

In the market for drugs and chemicals, we are unable to note any change. The volume of business transacted was large; indeed, fully up to the expectations of dealers, and prices were very uniform. The stocks, as compared with the corresponding time in 1869, are considerably less, although equal to all requirements of the trade.

The market for metals was more active, and quotations ruled higher.

At a decline of 1@2c per lb the butter market has been active during the past week. About one-half the arrivals have been taken by shippers, chiefly on Eastern account, though some shipments have been made to Lake Superior and to the lumber country. Prices were steady to-day at 12@16c for common, and at 18@23c for fair to choice.

There has been more inquiry for bagging within the past few days, and for grain bags and gunnies the market is stronger. Burlaps and wool sacks remain quiet and unchanged, the former at 17½@18½c, and the latter at 60c. Starks are quoted at 44c, and Lewiston at 45c.

The cheese trade is fairly active for the season, and prices rule comparatively steady at 14@16c for New York factory, and at 12@14c for Illinois factory and Western Reserve.

Eggs were in fair demand to-day and were salable at 14½@15c per doz. Some were asking 15½c, but sales at over 15c were rare.

The fish market continues fairly active, and whitefish have advanced 50c per ½ brl during the week, or to $7.75@8.00 for No. 1. Other descriptions remain firm as previously quoted, trout at $6.25@6.50, cod at $6.75@6.25, and No. 1 mackerel at $14.00@14.25.

Green fruits are meeting with an active demand and rule higher. Dried fruits are in fair request, but the general market is easy. Dried peaches have declined ½@¾c ₩ lb, and raisins 25c ₩ box. Strawberries were plenty to-day at a range of 8@12c per quart, according to quality and condition.

Hides have been in steady, fair demand, and green stock has advanced ½c during the week.

Same time last week ... 4,318 ... 8,545 ... 675

Week before last ... 4,241 ... 12,580 ... 1,389

The receipts to-day were by the following roads:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
By Illinois Central Road	349	1,557	84
By Burlington & Q. Road	471	2,361	60
By St. Louis & Alton Road	251	365	104
By Chicago & N. W. Road	291	469	63
By Rock Island Road	133	444	
By Mich. Southern Road	19		
Driven in	35		
Total	1,666	5,197	310

Shipments to-day, and for the week up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,642	5,437	
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	

BEEF CATTLE—The light supply here and the prevalence of higher prices in the East, induced a confident feeling on the part of the holders of desirable shipping stock, and an advance of 15@25c was asked. This made trade drag a little during the early hours of the day, but the bidding soon became spirited, and before noon sales were quick at the advance. There were few droves that would properly grade as choice, and yet sales at $9.00 and upward were numerous. Good fleshy steers, of from 1,100 to 1,350 lbs average, met with prompt sale at $8.00@8.60, while fat smooth steers, averaging from 950 to 1,050 lbs, found purchasers at $7.50@8.00. So far as rough thin stock was concerned, the market was without visible improvement, the demand for such continuing light, and prices ruling weak and irregular. There was little or no inquiry for stockers, and as city butchers confined their purchases to supplying actual necessities, common and medium cattle were worked off with difficulty. Sales were made at a range of $5.00@6.00 for inferior to common; $6.50@7.50 for medium to good butchers' stock, including fair to extra cows, and common to medium shipping beeves, and at $8.00@8.75 for good to choice, smooth, fat shipping steers. There were no offerings of extra, and prices are nominal at $9.00@9.25. The market closed firm, with about all sold:

CLOSING PRICES.

Extra graded steers	$9.00 @9.25
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed, 3 to 5-year old steers, and averaging from 1,300 to 1,450 lbs	8.50@8.75
Prime Beeves—Good, well-fatted, finely-formed steers, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	8.00@8.25
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs	7.50@7.75
Medium Class—Medium steers and good cows for city slaughter, averaging 900 to 1,000 lbs	6.50@7.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	4.50@6.50
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	4.00@4.75

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—There was a fair degree of activity in the hog trade, and the advance established yesterday was well sustained throughout, though toward the close there was less firmness, as dealers seemed to entertain the opinion that, with liberal receipts to-morrow, prices would again recede. Sales were reported at $8.25@8.40 for common light, coarse, and mixed lots; $8.50@8.65 for medium, and $8.70@8.80 for good to extra—chiefly at a range of $8.50@8.75. The market closed quiet and easy. Transactions embrace the following:

HOG SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

SHEEP—The supply continues short, and prices remain firm and nominally unchanged. The offerings were of the common and medium sorts, and sales were principally at a range of $5.00@6.50. Choice would command $7.00@7.50.

CHICAGO DRY GOODS MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

In reviewing the market for dry goods, few new features are noticeable. The demand for this season is fair, and prices are fully sustained. The stocks of seasonable goods are equal to the requirements of the trade. The Boston Commercial Bulletin of Saturday thus speaks of the market at that point: "In the dry goods market we note the usual slacking up of demand incidental to the season. Trade in spring fabrics is now active, both for first and second hands; but prices are firm, and stocks, as a general thing, well sold up. With an easy money market, those who have any surplus of goods are not inclined to make sacrifices, as a good supplementary demand, in the shape of orders, is looked for all through the month of June. This is rendered more probable from the fact that the trade generally have taken only small stocks, with the purpose of renewing and extending them as the necessities of consumption shall require.

"The spring trade, thus far, has been neither voluminous nor profitable; but it has been of an exceedingly healthy character, and no losses have been incurred from speculative operations or great fluctuations in prices. So far as cottons are concerned, the relatively high cost of the raw material, as compared with the selling rates of goods, has had the effect to maintain a conservative policy on the part of manufacturers, and thus prevent any over production. Dealers, on the other hand, have purchased only as their necessities required, from prudential motives touching the possible state of consumption. Hence, with light stock in the hands of manufacturers and the trade, at the close of the active business season, there is not likely to occur any depression of values, as often happens during the dull, midsummer period."

Standard brown sheetings are quiet and unchanged at 14@15c, most brands selling at the inside rate. Fine brown goods are firm, but the demand is limited on that kind of goods.

To-day the market was moderately active, and prices were steady at the annexed range:

PRINTS.

Merrimac D	11½	American	11½
Merrimac W	13½	Garner & Co	11½
Cocheco	12½	Oriental	11
Pacific	11½	Mourning	11
Gardner's	10	Allen's	11
Sprague's	11	Jas. Saunders	10½
Dunnell's	11	Lancaster	11
Manchester	11	W.W. Freeman & Co.	9
Lowell	8½	Union	8
Arnold's	9	Wamsutta	7½
Lancaster	11	Columbia	7½
Richmond	11½	Hartford	9

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	15	Glasgow	15
Lancaster	17	Roanoke	12½

BLEACHED SHIRTINGS.

N. Y. Mills 4-4	24	Red Bank 7-8	9½
Wamsutta 4-4	21½	Red Bank 4-4	11
Rates 4-4	18	Lonsdale	17
White Rock 4-4	17	Wambeck	16
Hill's 4-4	18	J. & W. Slater 4-4	17
Hill's 7-8	17	Canoe 3-4	7½
Masonville 4-4	17	Slaterville 7-8	11
Bay Mills 4-4	17	Hebron Mills	13
Bay Mills, extra	20	Blackstone AA	16
Androscoggin 4-4	16	Ballou & Son 4-4	14
Langdon 7-8	13	Ballou & Son 7-8	11
Langdon 4-4	14½		

DENIMS.

Columbia	30	Connecticut	15
Amoskeag	28	Washington	17
York	28	Milford Improved	21
Manchester	28	Blue Hill	15
Oxford	20	Corn City	15
Union	16½	Pawnee	15
Haymaker's	16		

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Banner	13	American A	15
Lawrence C	14	Atlantic Mills	15¾
Stark 4-4	15	Great Falls M	13
Appleton 4-4	15	Great Falls S	12
Medford 4-4	14	Indian Orchard A	13¼
Nashua	15	Indian Orchard C	12½
Indian Head 4-4	16	Indian Orchard B R	11
Cabot A 4-4	15	Indian Orchard W	13
Atlantic A 4-4	15	Indian Orchard L	12
Amoskeag 4-4	15	Boott Mill H	10¾
Salmon Falls 4-4	15	Boott Mill O	11½
Atlantic H	15	Boott Mill S	11
Appleton D 4-4	14	Western World	13
Illinois A 4-4	13	Portsmouth P	11
Swift River 4-4	14	Napoleon	11
Pepperell E	15	Quaker	11
Pepperell R	13½	Utica	13½
Pepperell N	12	Pittsburgh Family	13½
Pepperell O	11		

PAPER CAMBRICS.

Lonsdale	10	English	8½@10
Cambric	10		

CANTON FLANNELS.

Hamilton Stout	22	Thorndyke	20
Ellerton T	17½	Naumkeag bleached	26

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	21 @23	Whittenden C	15
Hamilton	20 @21	" A	20
American	19 @21	Uncasville "A"	14 @15
Falls Standard	19 @21	Thorndyke	15
Shetucket	16	" B	20

TICKING.

Amoskeag A C A	34	Hamilton, regular	22½
" A	28	" D	20
" B	26	Pemberton E	19
" C	24	" X	20
" D	22	Swift River	14½
York 30-inch	29	Star Mills 31-inch	29
York 32-inch	31	" 32-inch	27
Albany	12		

BROWN DRILLS.

Boott	15	Pennington	15½
Laconia	15	Pepperell	15½

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	15½	Indian Orch'd Imp'd	11½
Laconia	15½	Androscoggin	15
Bates	13½	Pepperell	15
Naumkeag Satteen	18	Pepperell, satteen	16

DELAINES.

Manchester, new	17	Hamilton	17
Pacific, new	17	All Wool	25@30

BALMORAL SKIRTS.

Fairview	$1.60	Wilcox rival	$1.50
Gilbert's	1.50	Bristol	1.50
Beaver	2.00	Bruner	1.50
Pontoosuc	1.00@3.50	Peabody	1.00

THREADS.

Willimantic "C S T"	80	White skein	90
J. & P. Coats'	80	Colored	90
Clark's	80	Willimantic	90
Hadley & Co.'s	80	Merrick's	80
Stafford	80	Glasgow soft finish	45
Green & Daniels	80		

CASSIMERES.

Farmer's & Merch't's	55	Everett L	55
Wabash	55	Everett O	55

COTTON YARNS, ETC.

Eagle	30	Eastern	40
Hope	30	Carpet warp	37½@40
Franklin	30	Candlewick	38@35
York	30	Chicago batts	23
Southern	27½@30	Western	20

CARPETS.

Tapestry, Brussels	1.90@2.00	Extra superfine	1.12½
Extra 3-ply carpeting	1.50	Medium superfine	1.00
Imperial 3-ply do	1.40	Fine ingrain	90
Fine 3-ply do	1.35	Belgrade goods	80
		Union flax	55

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

The following table shows the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening:

[illegible]

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

LUMBER—The arrivals to-day were meagre, and a light business was transacted at the Lumber Exchange. "A" sawed shingles continue in active demand, and prices are firm at a range of $3.12½@3.25, as to quality. Lath are held firmly at $2.00 per 1,000 afloat—occasionally a choice cargo is sold at $2.12½. Sales since our last report include the following:

Cargo of schr G. E. Purington, from Muskegon, 130 m ft boards and strips at $15.50, lath at $2.00; sold by Charles Deming & Co.

Cargo of schr J. B. Ward, from Frankfort, 90 m ft short timber, joist, and scantling at $11.00; sold by W. B. Prettyman.

Cargo of schr Jones, from Muskegon, 105 m ft from No. 2 logs at $13.75; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

Cargo of schr E. G. Grey, from Muskegon, 175 m ft strips and boards at $15.00; sold by Davis & Mason.

Cargo of bark Sanborn, from Manistee, 150 m ft joist and scantling at $10.75; sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo of barge C. F. Allen, from Grand River, 180 m ft common mixed, largely strips, at $11.37½; sold by Blanchard & Borland.

AT THE YARDS.

There was an active demand from all quarters, and quotations were firm as follows:

First clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	$50.00@52.00
Second clear, 1-inch to 2-inch	45.00@47.00
Third clear, 1-inch	38.00@40.00
Third clear, 1¼, 1½ to 2-inch	38.00@42.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough, the same as second clear, [illegible]	35.00@38.00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@22.00
Common siding	17.00@18.00
Common flooring (dressed)	30.00@33.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16-inch and upwards	36.00@38.00
A stock boards	32.00@35.00
B stock boards	18.00@22.00
Common boards, fencing, joist, scantling, and small timber, 12 to 16 feet	12.00@13.00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	14.00@17.00
Dry common boards and fencing	15.00@16.00
Shingles	2.50@ 3.75
Pickets, square	10.00@12.00
Cedar posts, split	14@ 16
Cedar posts, round	16@ 25
Lath	2.25@ 2.75
Sawed shingles, No. 1	3.75@ 4.00
Sawed shingles, A or star	3.50@ 3.75

ON TRACK.

The receipts were light, but a firm feeling was manifested and prices were fully sustained. We quote:

A or star	$3.25@3.37½
No. 1 sawed	3.50@3.87½

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness. Length—Sixteen inches. $2.60 per carload added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

TUESDAY EVENING, May 31.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in all cases sold subject to the usual charges of storage, unless otherwise expressed.

BUTTER—There has been more doing in the butter market during the past week, but at lower prices. There has not only been a steady, fair, local demand to meet, but shippers have taken hold with considerable freedom, and over one-half of the last week's receipts have been shipped out,—chiefly to New York, Boston, Lake Superior, and the lumber country. Strictly choice dairy commands outside quotations readily. The following are the prices current: Choice dairy, 21@23c; fair to good tub and firkin, 18@20c; common grades, 12@16c.

BAGGING—A better demand has existed for goods in this line, and a firmer tone has pervaded the market for all descriptions. Burlaps and wool sacks are offering at about previous rates, but grain bags and gunnies are ½@1c higher than on the date of our last weekly review. The stocks are fair, and orders are promptly filled at the annexed quotations: Stark, 44c; Lewiston A, 45c; Ludlow, 45c; American, 44c; Amoskeag, 39c; Union A, 39c; gunnies, 21@24c; burlaps, 4 bu, 17@18½c; wool sacks, 60c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—The inquiry continues active, and prices are a shade firmer; Michigan stucco, $3.00@3.25; New York superfine do, ₩ brl, $4.00@4.25; marble dust, ₩ brl, $4.50@4.75; lime, in bulk, ₩ brl, $1.00; lime, in brls, ₩ brl, $1.25; cement, Clark's Utica, ₩ brl, $1.75@2.00; cement, Rosendale, ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25; Akron, ₩ brl, $2.00; Louisville cement, ₩ brl, $2.25; plastering hair, ₩ bu, 40@45c; white sand, ₩ brl, $1.00@1.25; fire bricks, ₩ 1,000, $50.00@65.00; fire clay, ₩ brl, $4.50; plaster, ₩ brl, $2.00@2.25.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand continues quiet but firm at unchanged prices:

EASTERN MANUFACTURE.

Men's thick boots	3.50 @4.00
Men's pegged calf boots	3.50 @5.00
Men's kip boots	3.00 @4.00
Men's custom kip boots	4.00 @5.25
Men's split kip brogans	1.30 @1.60
Men's kip brogans	1.40 @1.75
Men's split brogans	1.25 @1.30
Boys' thick brogans	1.15 @1.75
Boys' kip brogans	1.25 @1.35
Youth's thick brogans	1.00 @1.25
Women's calf balmorals	1.40 @1.75
Women's goat balmorals	1.65 @2.25
Misses' goat balmorals	1.20 @1.87½
Children's buff and calf balmorals	75 @1.25
Ladies' lasting Congress gaiters	1.50 @1.75
Lasting balmorals	1.50 @2.25

CHICAGO MANUFACTURE.

Men's French calf pegged boots	$6.00 @6.50
Veal kip boots	4.00 @4.50
Heavy or stogy kip	4.75 @5.00
Grain stogy	4.50 @5.00
Boys' stogy kip	3.00 @3.50
Youth's stogy	2.25 @2.50
Women's goat balmorals	2.25 @2.75
Women's calf balmorals	2.00 @2.50
Misses calf balmorals	1.60 @1.87
Misses buff balmorals	1.40 @1.60
Children's buff and calf balmorals	1.00 @1.25

BROOM CORN—The demand continues fair, and prices remain firm at $200.00@250.00 per ton, according to quality. The stocks are fair.

BEANS—There was a moderate demand, and prices were steady at $1.00@2.75 per bu for common to choice grades.

BRAN—Sales of 10 tons at $14.50, and 10 tons at $14.75, all o. t.

MIDDLINGS—Sales of 10 tons at $22.00, o. t.

CHEESE—There are no new features to mention in connection with the market for this commodity. The demand, though chiefly in the shape of small orders to supply current wants, is fair in the aggregate, and, under moderate receipts, prices are well sustained, ruling steady and uniform, at 14@16c for New York factory; 12@14c for common to good Eastern, and 12@14c for Western factory. We now make to-day's quotations: [illegible] New York factory, 14@16c; Illinois factory, 13½@14c; Western Reserve, 12@14c.

COAL—This market is without the slightest change in tone, or in prices. The demand continues of a limited character, but the following prices are steadily adhered to: Lehigh, lump, $11.00; Lehigh, prepared, $11.50@11.00; Lackawanna, $10.00; Blossburg, $8.50; Erie and Briar Hill, $8.00; Walnut Hill, $8.00; Hocking Valley, $7.00; Youghiogheny, $9.00; Illinois, $6.00.

COFFEE—In reviewing this market few new features are noticeable. The demand, both on local and interior account, is active, and the tendency is to a higher range. We quote as follows: Mocha, 30@32c; Java, 25@26c; O. G. Java, 27@28c; roasting Rio, 19½@20c; common Rio, 19½@20c; fair to good, 21@22c; prime to choice, 23@24c; Laguayra, 22@24c.

CANDLES—There was a fairly active demand throughout, and prices were firm, as follows: Paraffine, 30c; tallow (tallow), 13½@15½c; Adamantine, [illegible]; Barrett's [illegible].

COOPERAGE—The demand is principally for whiskey barrels, which are sold quite firmly at the following range of prices:

Whiskey barrels, iron bound	2.25@2.50
Whiskey barrels, wood bound	[illegible]

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—During the past week a fair demand has existed for this line of goods, and prices were firm at the advance noted in our last report. We quote as follows:

Aloes, socotrine, ₩ lb	90	@	1.00
Alum	4½	@	5
Annato	1.00	@	1.50
Arsenic, powdered	8	@	10
Arrowroot, Jamaica	35	@	40
Arrowroot, Bermuda	50	@	60
Balsam copaiva	85	@	90
Balsam tolu	1.35	@	1.50
English bi-carbonate of soda	6	@	7
Bi-carbonate of potash	33	@	35
Borax, refined	35	@	37
Camphor, refined	90	@	95
Copperas, American	2	@	3
Cream tartar, pure	40	@	45
Cubebs	45	@	50
Glue, white	45	@	50
Glue, common	18	@	22
Gum tragacanth, sorts	40	@	50
Gum shellac	45	@	50
Gum tragacanth, flake	1.25	@	1.40
Gum myrrh, Turkey	60	@	70
Gum opium	12.00	@	12.50
Ipecac, powdered	3.25	@	3.50
Iodine	6.75	@	7.00
Iodide potash	4.40	@	4.50
Power jalap	1.65	@	1.85
Juniper berries	5	@	6
Morphine	8.25	@	8.50
Oil, castor	2.20	@	2.30
Quicksilver	90	@	95
Quinine	2.20	@	2.30
Vitriol, blue	12	@	13
Soda ash	4	@	4½
Glauber salts	3	@	4

EGGS—Were in fair demand to-day, and the supply was ample, and sales were slow at 14½@15c per dozen for fresh.

FRUITS AND NUTS—An active trade has been enjoyed during the week under review, and, so far as green fruits are concerned, prices have ruled firm and higher all around. Apples have advanced 50c per brl, and oranges and lemons 50c@$1.00 per box, and the tendency is still upward. For dried fruits the general market has been less firm, though with the exception of a decline of 25c in raisins and ¼@½c in peaches, prices remain nominally unchanged. Nuts remain quiet and easy. We now quote:

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, $4.00@5.50; lemons, $6.50@7.50; oranges, Palermo, $5.50@7.00; oranges, Messina, $7.00@8.00.

DRIED FRUITS—Turkey prunes, 12@13c; French prunes, 13@14c; figs, drums, 18@19c; figs, cartoons, 25@30c; dates, 10@12c; apples, Eastern, 9½@11c; apples, Southern, 6½@9c; peaches, pealed, 17@20c; peaches, halves, unpealed, 6½@9c; blackberries, ₩ lb, 14@15c; raspberries, ₩ lb, 38@40c; cherries, unpitted, 12@16c; raisins, layers, new, $4.30@4.40; raisins, seedless, 50-lb mats, $6.50@9.00.

NUTS—Almonds, soft-shelled, 30@35c; almonds, paper-shelled, Princess, 55@60c; peanuts, ₩ bu, $2.00@4.00; Brazil nuts, 15@16c; pecans, Texas, 16c; pecans, Missouri, 12@13c.

BERRIES—Sales 190 cases choice strawberries at 10c; 140 cases at 9c; 60 cases at 8c; 350 cases at 8c; 20 cases at 7½c; 50 cases at 7c; 5 cases at 6½c; 10 cases at 6c per quart; 10 cases at $1.00 per case; 31 cases at $1.25; 3 cases cherries at $4.50; 5 bu gooseberries at $2.50; 40 bxs (¼ bu) at 75c per box.

DRIED FRUITS—Sales 95 brls halves peaches at 9c; 100 brls do at 8¼c.

FISH—Business in this department has been characterized by more activity than is usual at this season of the year, and a firm, healthy tone has pervaded the market for nearly all descriptions. Prices remain the same as one week ago, save for whitefish, which, under an inadequate supply, have taken an upward turn to the extent of 50c ₩ ½ brl. The following are the prices current:

Whitefish, No. 1, ½ brl	$ 7.75 @ 8.00
Whitefish, No. 2, ½ brl	6.75 @ 7.25
Trout, No. 1, ½ brl	6.25 @ 6.50
Mackerel, No. 1, ½ brl	14.00 @14.25
Mackerel, No. 2, ½ brl	8.75 @ 9.00
Mackerel, large family, ½ brl	8.75 @ 9.00
Mackerel, medium family, ½ brl	7.75 @ 8.00
Mackerel, extra mess, ½ brl	17.00 @17.50
Mackerel, extra mess, kits	3.25 @ 3.50
Mackerel, No. 1, kits	2.70 @ 2.80
Codfish, George's Bank, 100 lbs	7.00 @ 7.25
Codfish, French cured	7.00 @ 7.25
Codfish, Grand Bank	6.75 @ 7.00
No. 1 box herring	50 @ 55
Scaled herring	50 @ 55
Labrador herring, ₩ brl	9.00 @ 9.25
Labrador herring, ₩ ½ brl	4.50 @ 5.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ₩ brl	7.50 @ 8.00
Pickled herring, No. 1, ₩ ½ brl	4.00 @ 4.25
Smoked halibut, ₩ 100 lbs	8.00 @ 9.00

HAY—At the reduction noted one week ago, this market has ruled quiet and steady. The stocks are large, but at the low prices now prevalent there does not seem to be any disposition to urge sales, and we look to see present prices sustained. On track the following are the ruling rates: Timothy, pressed, $13.00@14.00; prairie, pressed, $9.00@10.00; timothy, loose, on wagon, $15.00@15.00; prairie, loose, on wagon, $10.00@12.00; for delivery of pressed hay, $1.00@1.50.

HIDES—There has been more inquiry for hides during the past half dozen days, and, under continued light arrivals, a much firmer feeling has been developed. Both local and Eastern tanners have been engaged, and all cured, and part cured hides have been taken up at ½@¾c advance on last week's prices. To-day there was a quieter feeling in the market, but there were buyers at the outside figures. The Shoe and Leather Reporter of May 26 has the following in regard to the New York market:

"The market remains quiet at very nearly the same figures throughout as last week, holders generally preferring to let their stocks increase rather than concede any deductions from recent rates. The consequence is that the sales are light, and only for the supply of the immediate wants of tanners. The stock now here in first hands is larger than at any previous time this year, exceeding 150,000, of which 35,000 are Buenos Ayres, 25,000 Montevideo, 37,000 Rio Grande, 6,000 African, 10,000 Mexican, and 30,000 Texas and Southern."

We quote: City butchers', 8½@9c; country do, 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 9½@10c; do, heavy, 9@9½c; green calf, 16c; dry flint, 18c; dry salted, 15@16c; grubby, scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two-thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—There was a moderate inquiry, and quotations ruled steady as follows:

Bar iron	3¾@ 4c
Horseshoe iron	4¾@ 5c
Heavy band	4¾@ 5c
Hoop and light band	5¼@ 6c
Round and square	4½@ 5c
Oval	4¾@ 5c
Half oval and half round	5¾@ 6c
Sheet iron, common	5½@ 6c
Sheet iron, galvanized	9@ 11c
Sheet iron, charcoal, 26	7½@ 8c
Sheet iron, Juniata, 26	7@ 7½c
Norway nail rods	9¾@ 10c
Norway iron	8¾@ 9c
Plow steel, German	12@ 15c
Jenks' plow steel	9¾@ 10c
Bessemer plow steel	12@ 13c
Spring and tire steel	10@ 11c

LEATHER—The demand for light and middle weights has been reasonably active, and prices have been sustained with considerable firmness, but heavy stock is more quiet and weak. Prices have undergone no important change, save for oak kip, which is 5@10c lower. We quote:

HEMLOCK—City harness, union, 40@45c; city harness, 40@43c; country harness, 38@42c; line, city, ₩ lb, 40@45c; kip, ₩ lb, 90@1.00c; city upper, ₩ ₩, [illegible]; country upper, No. 1, 90@92c; collar, ₩ ft, 21@25c; calf, city, $1.20@1.40; calf, country, $1.10@1.20; rough upper, 32@34c; rough upper, 148 ₩ lb, 35@40c; Chicago slaughter sole, 30@33c; Buffalo slaughter sole, 30@33c.

OAK—Slaughter sole, 45@48c; Philadelphia sole, 45@48c; harness, ₩ lb, 48@50c; light, 46@48c; kip, No. 1, medium, 85@1.00c; kip, heavy, 65@80c; American calf, ₩ lb, $1.40@1.55; French calf, ₩ lb, $1.90@2.10; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.70@2.25; French calf, 36 lbs, $1.60@1.85; French kip, 65@90 lbs, $1.10@1.30; French calf, Lemoine, ₩ dozen, 105.00@130.00; French calf, Jodot, ₩ dozen, 110.00@130.00; russet linings, ₩ dozen, 12.00@13.00.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The market is fairly active, and prices are firm at the following range:

TIN—Box tin plate, I C, 10x14, $11.50; roofing tin, I C, $11.50; large pigs, 45c; small pigs, 46c; bar tin, 47c.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 36c; braziers, over 12 lbs, 35c; tinned copper, 39c.

SHEET ZINC—First quality, cask, 10c; first quality sheet, 10½c; spelter, 11c.

WIRE—3 to 6, 9c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 and 11, 11c; 12, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c.

NAILS—Continue in moderate demand at $4.25 rates, although a few dealers are granting concessions of 12½c to cash customers. We quote: 10d to 60d ₩ keg, $4.25; 8d, ₩ keg, $4.50; 6d, ₩ keg, $4.75; 4d, ₩ keg, $5.00; 3d, ₩ keg, $5.75; 3d, fine, ₩ keg, $7.00; 2d, ₩ keg, $7.00; fine blued, $8.00; fine blued, 3d, ₩ keg, $8.00; fine blued, 3d, ₩ keg, $8.00.

NAVAL STORES—We revise our list as follows:

Tar	$5.50@6.00
Yankee pitch	6.00@7.00
Pine pitch	5.00@7.00
Ital. flax packing	40
Ital. hemp packing	35
American hemp, No. 1	40
American hemp, No. 2	35
Manilla rope	21½@22
Lath yarn, hemp	16
Lath yarn, manilla	18
Manilla bay rope	20
Tarred rope	18
Sash cord	40@55
Oakum	5.00@6.00
Hemp twine	35@40
Paper twine	35@45
Rosin	4.00@6.00

OILS—The oil trade continues fairly active, and for standard goods the market exhibits considerable strength. Prices remain substantially the same as on the date of our last weekly review, as follows: Carbon, 28@29c; extra lard oil, $1.25@1.30; No. 1, $1.15@1.20; No. 2, $1.00@1.05; linseed, raw, $1.10; linseed, boiled, $1.15; whale oil, $1.00; bank oil, 90@95c; straits, $1.00; lubricating (W. V.), 30@40c; turpentine, 53@55c; sperm oil, $2.50; elephant oil, $1.15@1.20; neatsfoot oil, No. 1, $1.10@1.20; do, strictly pure, $1.40.

PAINTS AND COLORS—Continue in active request, and a firm and buoyant tone pervades the market. The stocks of white leads have become considerably reduced, and the indications now are that prices will go higher. The market is firm at the annexed quotations:

LEADS.

St Louis Lead and Oil Co.'s pure	$ 13.00
Western White Lead Co.'s do	12.00
D. B. Shipman's, do	12.00
Cornell Company, do	12.00
Chase, Hanford & Co.'s, do	12.00
Beymer, Bauman & Co.'s, do	12.00

ZINC.

Vieille Montagne Company	15.00@15.50
D. B. Shipman's	12.00@13.50
Lehigh	12.00@12.50
Western White Lead Co	12.00@12.50

COLORS.

English red lead	12.00@
American red lead	11.50@
English orange mineral	20.00@
English Venetian red	3.50@
French Rochelle ochre	3.00@ 3.75
Paris white	2.50@ 3.00
Spanish whiting	2.00@ 2.50

PIG IRON—Has been in fair demand, but the liberal arrivals by lake have weakened the market and we note a decline of $1.00 per ton:

Red River car wheel	$ 45.00
Chicago No. 1 (Lake Superior ore) ₩ ton	45.00
Chicago No. 2 (Lake Superior ore) ₩ ton	43.00
Scotch pig iron, No. 1	45.00@
Massillon, No. 1	45.00@
Massillon, No. 2	43.00@
Tuscarawas, No. 1	45.00@
Lake Superior, No. 1	45.00@
Lake Superior, Nos. 2 and 3	42.00@
Salisbury	60.00@
Woodville Cold Blast	65.00@

PAPER—Is meeting with a steady fair inquiry and prices are well sustained at the following range: News, 13@14c; book paper, 15@24c; common wrapping, $1.00.

PAPER STOCK—This market is without moderate change. The receipts continue liberal, but all are being picked up, and at full prices. We quote: Cotton rags, mixed, 4⅛@5c; woollen rags, mixed, 1½c; woollen rags, soft, 1c; rope and bagging, 2½c; cable rope, 4@4½c.

RICE—The market is fairly active and firm at the following range of prices: 9½@10c for Carolina; 7½@8c for Louisiana; 7@8c for Rangoon.

SOAPS—Trade is moderately active, and quotations are firm, as follows: German and French, 8½@9½c; named brands, 10@15c; fancy castile, 14@16c.

SPICES—There was no material increase in the demand, but prices were firm and nominally the same as previously reported: Allspice, 22@23c; cloves, 40@45c; nutmegs, No. 1, $1.35@1.45; No. 2, $1.25@1.30; cassia, 50@55c; pepper, 30@32c.

STARCH—The market remains firm at the annexed range of prices: Kingsford corn, 11½@12c; pure, 10@10½c; Peoria crystal, 8@9c; satin, 10½c; Peoria laundry, 8@9c; Ottawa corn, 10@10½c; Watts' pure, 7½@8c; Ottawa laundry, 7½@8c.

SUGARS—An active demand has existed for sugars during the past week, and few changes of importance have been made in quotations. The stocks of extra C's are meagre, and dealers experience considerable difficulty in filling orders. We quote: Common to fair Cuba, 10½@11c; good to choice do, 11½@12c; Porto Rico, 11½@12c; merchants' ₩ C, 13c; good Columbia C, 13½@13¾c; good to choice Porto Rico, 12@12½c; powdered, crushed, and granulated, 15½@16c; New York circle A, 14@14½c; New York choice white, 13@13½c; extra C, 13½@13¾c; New York C, 13@13½c.

SYRUPS—Prices remain firm and nominally unchanged. The demand is moderate. We quote: New Orleans molasses, 75@90c; Philadelphia golden syrup, 60@70c; silver drips, 80@90c; Cuba molasses, 45@50c; New York extra sugar house syrup, 90@95c; Philadelphia do, 60@65c; Calvert silver drips, 80@90c; Moller's extra, 95c; Moller's, 85@90c.

SODA AND SALERATUS—The demand is fair, and fully up to the expectations of dealers. We quote prices firm as follows: [illegible]

Flour barrels, flat hoops ... 45@ 50

Flour barrels, round hoops ... 50@ 55

SALT—There was an active demand for this commodity, and, although no change was made in prices, a better feeling prevailed. We quote: Onondaga, fine, ₩ brl, $2.00; ordinary, coarse, ₩ brl, $2.25; ground solar, ₩ brl, $2.60; dairy, with sacks, $3.50@3.75; Ashton dairy, ₩ bag, $3.50; dairy, without sacks, $2.00@2.25.

TEAS—The general features of this market are about the same as noted one week ago. The demand is fair, and as compared with the corresponding time in 1869, and prices are firm as follows: Young Hyson, common to fair, 80@90c; fair to good, 90@1.00c; do, fine and extra choice, $1.10@1.25; superior to fine Imperial, $1.10@1.25; choice to extra fine Japan, $1.10@1.25; good to fine Japan, 80@1.00c; common natural leaf Japan, 65@75c; good to fine gunpowder, $1.10@1.30; choice to extra choice, $1.40@1.70.

TOBACCO—The market continues steady and quiet at about previous rates. We repeat our list, as follows:

Chewing—Extra, $1.05@1.15; choice, 90@$1.00; medium, 70@80c; common, 50@65c.

Smoking—Choice, 50@60c; medium, 35@40c; common stems, 28@35c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 90c@$1.00; half bright, 75@80c; black sound, 65@70c.

WOOD—The demand is fairly active, and the following prices are firmly held all around: Beech, $9.00@9.50; maple, $10.00@10.50; hickory, $10.00@10.50; slabs, $6.00@6.50.

WINES AND LIQUORS—Prices remain firm and unchanged. The demand is improving:

DOMESTIC SPIRITS.

Alcohol	$2.15@2.20	Lawrence rum	1.50@ 3.00
Neutral spirits, good	1.10@ 1.25	French's rum	2.00@ 2.50
Chicago Bourbon	1.25@ 1.50	Common rum	1.50@ 1.75
Chicago rye	1.25@ 1.50	Ginger wine	1.50@ 2.00
Monongahela	1.10@ 1.40	Blackberry wine	1.50@ 2.00
Swain's malt gin	[illegible]	Raspberry wine	1.50@ 2.00
Common gin	1.25@ 1.50	Catawba wine	1.50@ 2.00
Prune brandy	1.75@ 2.00		
Common brandy	1.25@ 1.50		

KENTUCKY WHISKIES.

Ashland Bourbon	2.50@ 4.00	Imperial Cabinet	3.50@ 4.00
Bowen Bourbon	3.00@ 4.00	Favorite rye	3.50@ 4.00
Glen Lea Bourbon	2.50@ 2.75	Other Kentucky Bon.	1.75@ 4.00
Bellman's Scott Co.	2.50@ 2.75	Penn. and Ky. rye	1.75@ 4.00
		Willow Spr.	1.60@ 1.75

FOREIGN GOODS.

Cognac brandy	7.50@12.00	California brandy	3.50@ 4.50
Bordeaux	4.50@ 6.00		

HOLLAND GIN.

Honeysuckle	5.00@ 6.00	Other brands	2.50@ 4.50
Jamaica	5.00@ 7.00	St. Croix	4.50@ 6.00

WINES.

Port	2.00@ 5.00	California	2.00@ 3.00
Sherry	2.00@ 5.00	Madeira	3.00@ 4.00

CASE GOODS.

Sparkling Catawba	14.00@16.00	Claret	4.50@12.00
Sparkling Catawba	14.00@16.00	Catawba	6.00@ 7.00
Still Catawba	8.00@10.00	Brandy	7.00@12.00
Ebony Catawba	8.00@16.00	Whiskey	7.00@12.00
Port Catawba	8.00@10.00	Holland gin	15.00@18.00
Sherry Catawba	8.00@12.00	Old Tom gin	7.00@ 7.50
		Swain's Bourbon Bitters	7.50@
		Hostetter's Bitters	8.50@

WOOL—The market remained in about the same condition as ruled from day to-day for the past two weeks. Trade is fairly active, and quotations are firm as follows: Tub washed, 50c; tub, extra clean, 48@50c; tub, common, 40@44c; fleece, XX, good condition, light, 42@44c; fleece, XX, bad condition, heavy, 36@38c; fleece, X, good condition, light, 40@42c; fleece, X, bad condition, heavy, 34@36c; fleece, medium, good condition, light, 40@42c; fleece, medium, bad condition, heavy, 35@38c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 25@30c; fleece, coarse, light and dingy, 23@25c; fleece, unwashed, coarse, 20@24c; fleece, unwashed, fine, 25@27c; fleece, dingy and unsightly lots, 25c; fleece, burry, 25@30c off; fleece, bucks, one-half price of washed.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—The following are the rates current to the points named:

[illegible]

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active and firmer; sales of 3,600 brls at $5.75 for No. 1 spring; $6.50 for amber winter; $7.00@7.50 for white; and $8.00@8.50 for double extra. Wheat firm; sales of 6,800 bu choice white Canada at $1.70; No. 1 Milwaukee club held at $1.30; No. 2 do, $1.25. Corn lower; sales of 4,500 bu mixed Western No. 1 and car lots do at $1.02.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour quiet. Wheat steady; No. 2 white Wabash $1.55, closing at $1.53; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.44; regular, do, $1.34; amber Michigan, $1.19; No. 1 red, $1.32; No. 2 do, $1.16½; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.34. Corn lower; No. 1, 89c; No. 2, 87c; yellow, 79c. Oats dull and lower; No. 2, 52c.

FREIGHTS—Firmer; 5½c to Buffalo; 7c to Oswego.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,600 brls; wheat, 6,500 bu; corn, 21,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 900 brls; wheat, 7,500 bu; corn, 5,200 bu; oats, [illegible].

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour and wheat unchanged. Corn dull and declining; 90@92c were the closing sales. Oats dull at 54@56c. Rye, 85@90c.

COTTON—Dull and declining, at 21½@21¾c for middling.

TOBACCO—A shade lower; sales of 390 hhds at $6.40@23.60.

WHISKEY—Irregular and difficult to give quotations; old process sold at $1.04; new process offered at $1.03.

PROVISIONS—Dull and prices nominal. Bulk shoulders sold at 12½c, and 300 brls mess pork at $29.50@30.75. Sugar cured hams, 20c.

EGGS—Advanced to 16@16c, the latter rate for selected.

MONETARY—Gold at 114⅛, buying. Exchange dull, at par buying.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, O., May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Steady and nominally unchanged. Rye flour steady and unchanged. Wheat—No sales; prices nominal. Corn quiet and nominal. Oats nominally unchanged. Rye firm and unchanged. Barley dull and nominal.

PETROLEUM—Quiet and dull; crude, $5.35 ₩ brl; refined at 25¾c ₩ gallon for spot and June.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in improved demand; spring wheat extra family, $5.75@6.00. Wheat less active; Indiana, $1.35. Rye at $1.10. Corn dull; mixed Western, $1.00@1.05. Oats dull; Western, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, steady demand, at $29.75. Lard unchanged.

PETROLEUM—Unchanged.

WHISKEY—Steady; $1.05@1.09 for Western iron-bound.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal. Wheat unsettled at $1.04 for No. 1; 99½c for No. 2. Oats firmer at 49c for No. 2. Corn and rye nominal. Barley lower at 45c for No. 2.

FREIGHTS—Firm at 7¼c and 12c to Buffalo and Oswego.

RECEIPTS—3,000 brls flour, 126,000 bu wheat.

SHIPMENTS—2,600 brls flour, 58,000 bu wheat.

2:30 P. M.—Wheat unsettled and lower at $1.04 for No. 1 in store; 99½c for No. 2 do.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and weak. Wheat firm; Maryland and Western at $1.25@1.35. Corn—White firm, at $1.20@1.22 for prime; yellow dull at $1.15@1.16. Oats dull at 62c. Rye at $1.15@1.20.

PROVISIONS—Firm and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firm, at $1.06@1.10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, May 31—Evening.—Consols for money 94⅛. American securities steady; 1862, 89¾; 1865, 88½; 1867, 90⅝; 10-40s, 86¾.

At Frankfort bonds firm at 95¾. Erie, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 29. Stocks quiet.

PARIS, May 31.—Bourse dull, 74f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 21s. Winter wheat, 9s 9d@10s; red wheat, 8s 5d; white wheat, 9s 6d; red Winter, 9s 7d. Corn, 29s 6d. Pork, 103½s. Lard, 68s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—2:30 p. m.—Winter wheat, 9s 8d@9s 10d; red wheat, 8s 5d; white wheat, 9s 11d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 45,000 qrs; 40,000 of which were American.

LIVERPOOL, May 31—Evening.—Cotton market dull; middling uplands, 10¼@10⅜d; Orleans, 10¼@10⅜d; sales of 7,000 bales. Manchester market heavy.

California white wheat, 9s 11d; red Western, No. 2, 8s 5d; winter, 9s 5d. Western flour 21s. Corn No. 2 mixed, 29s 6d. Oats, 2s 8d. Barley, 5s. Peas, 36s.

Pork dull, 103s 6d. Beef, 116s. Lard dull, 68s 6d. Cheese declining, 68s. Bacon—56s 6d for Cumberland; 64s 6d for short rib middles.

Naval stores dull. Turpentine, 28s 6d.

LONDON, May 31.—Tallow firm, 45s. Spirits turpentine, 29s 6d. Sugar firm. Petroleum at Antwerp, 53½.

HAVRE, May 31.—Cotton heavy at 125f afloat.

Herkimer County Dairy Market.

LITTLE FALLS, N. Y., May 28.

There has been an active market this week, with sales of about five thousand boxes (farm dairies and factories) at this place and Herkimer village. The delivery of farm dairies at Little Falls has been not far from 1,200 boxes, and about 2,000 boxes of factory were offered, only a part of which were sold. At Herkimer 1,100 boxes farm dairies and over 2,000 boxes of factory were on delivery. The larger part of the higher grades reached 15½c, while at Herkimer the best went at a quarter of a centless. The quality of farm dairy is, on the whole, a little better than at former deliveries, still it is quite inferior, most of it being skimmed. The poorest sorts went as low as 10c, and the bulk at from 12c to 14½c.

The range of factories at Herkimer was from 15c to 16½c, the latter price being reached by only two or three lots. The following quotations of sales of leading factories at Little Falls will give a fair idea of the country trade this week:

Smith Creek (fancy), 16½c; Snell's Bush, 16c; Manheim, 16c; G. W. Smith, 16c; Newville (fancy), 16½c; North Fairfield (fancy), 16½c; Norway, 16½c; Ives & Co., 16c; Bates & Snell, 16c; I. D. Ives, 16½c; Davis (fancy), 16¼c; Ford's, [illegible]; Cook & Ives (fancy), 16¼c; Mother [illegible], 15½c; Eatonville, 16c; Manheim Turnpike, 16c.

We hear of no country sales in the State that have, during the week, reached so high a figure as the sales of fancy factories at this place. The exports have been large, and Liverpool quotations put it, being 74s on May 26. Cheese costing 15½c in New York city, when it reaches Liverpool, will stand against the shippers about 75s to 76s. So, it will be seen, with quotations at 74s, and with the present relative rate of freight to New York, the margin for export is not large.

No "grass cheese" has yet come into market. There has been but little doing in butter this week. Sales, both here and at Herkimer ranged from 25@28c, but nothing "fancy" has been on delivery.

The weather is rather cool and dry. Still, grass is becoming abundant, and cows are doing well. They are not yet up to their full flow of milk, and we shall not have a "flush of feed" until June.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 31.—ASHES—Dull.

COTTON—Heavy and lower; sales 1,300 bales at 23c for middling uplands.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Receipts are 24,836 brls; less active and 5c lower; sales 8,000 brls at $4.80@5.10 for superfine State and Western; $5.10@5.35 for extra do; $5.30@5.85 for good to choice do; $5.25@6.00 for round hoop Ohio; $5.90@6.00 for extra Ohio; $5.50@6.25 for extra St. Louis. Rye flour dull at $4.50@5.75. Corn meal dull and unchanged. Wheat—Receipts, 15,497 bu; heavy, closed dull and 1c lower; sales 79,000 bu, at $1.20@1.23 for No. 2 Spring, closing at $1.21 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.27@1.29 for No. 1 do; and for amber Western. Rye more active; sales 20,000 bu Canada at 96c in bond; $1.13 free. Barley and barley malt dull. Receipts of corn 11,500 bu; dull and lower; sales 28,000 bu at $1.00@1.11 for new mixed western, closing at $1.07@1.10. Oats—Receipts of oats, 71,000 bu; heavy and lower; sales 43,000 bu at 60@62c for western, the inside price for inferior; 60@62c for Ohio and State.

HAY—Steady at 80c for shipping; 90c@$1.35 for retail lots.

HOPS—Quiet and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee firm; sales of 1,500 bags Rio. Molasses dull. Sugar very active and firm; sales of 2,000 hhds Cuba at 9½@10c; 250 boxes Havana at 10c. Rice—Sales at 7⅜@8½c.

PETROLEUM—Quiet at 15½c for crude; 27½c for refined.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 38@39½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; sales of 600 brls at $29.62@29.75 for mess; $29.00@29.50 for prime; $26.00@26.75 for prime mess. Beef quiet and unchanged. Beef hams firm; sales of 70 brls at $30.00@34.00. Middles quiet and unchanged. Cut meats dull; sales of 150 pkgs at 12@13½c for shoulders; 15@17c for hams. Lard heavy; sales of 450 tres at 15@16c for steam; 16@16½c for kettle rendered; also, 750 tres prime steam, June, July and August, 15½@16c. Butter dull and heavy at 10@25c for Western. Cheese quiet at 7@16½c.

LATER.

Flour closed dull and declining. Wheat heavy, 1c lower; No. 2 spring, $1.18@1.21; winter red and amber Western, $1.21@1.30. Rye steady at $1.12 for Canada, duty paid. Oats lower and dull at 60@62c for Western in store and afloat. Corn dull and heavy at $1.05@1.10 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS—Pork heavy, and nothing doing. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon nominal. Lard dull and heavy; sales of 250 tcs steam, June and July, at 15½c.

EGGS—Rather more steady at 18½@19c.

WHISKEY—Steady; sales 175 brls at $1.07@1.08½, closing at $1.08@1.08½.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, May 31.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, white, unchanged; extra, $1.53; No. 1, $1.41@1.43; amber lower, at $1.17@1.18. Corn quiet, 95c for No. 1. Oats, State, 56@58c; Western, 55c. Bran, $14.00; middlings, $21.00.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 31.—Crude petroleum dull and weak; sales 3,000 brls at 15½c; seller June offering at 15½c; June to December offering at 15½c; seller year nominally 17@17½c. Refined quiet and lower; sales of 1,000 brls, June, 27@27½c; [illegible], 27½c; June, 27c; July offering at 27½c; June to August, 27½c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 31.—COTTON—Dull and lower; middling, 21¼@21½c; sales, 1,500 bales; receipts, 1,600 bales; exports, 4,611 bales; stock, 116,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull at $4.90@5.50. Corn, mixed, $1.25; white, $1.30. Oats, 70c. Bran, $1.35.

HAY—$24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork, $31.50.

WHISKEY—$1.05@1.10.

Other articles unchanged.

STERLING—24.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, May 31.—TOBACCO—Brisk at full prices.

COTTON—Dull and nominal.

HEMP—Quiet and unchanged.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour inactive and unchanged; $4.25@4.50 for superfine; $4.50@4.75 for extra; $4.90@5.00 for XX; $5.25@5.50 for XXX. Wheat irregular and dull for buyers; choice No. 2 red fall, $1.10@1.15; No. 3, $1.03@1.05; choice do, $1.10@1.21; No. 1 white, $1.30. Corn firm; mixed in sacks, 92c; white and yellow, 95c; mixed, sacked, 90c; lower for prime white, $1.00@1.05; choice do, $1.05@1.07. Oats steady; bulk 55c; sacked, 59@60c. Nothing done in rye or barley.

WHISKEY—Firm at $1.05.

GROCERIES—Quiet and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm. Mess pork, $30.00. Bacon—Shoulders, [illegible]; clear rib sides, 17½c; clear sides, 17½c. Lard dull and nominal at 15½@16c.

CATTLE—Steady at 4½@7½c.

HOGS—In demand at 7@9¼c for fat.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 10,000 bu; corn, 25,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, May 31.—Tobacco—firm and higher; sales of 400 hhds.

COTTON—Dull; middling, 21½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and grain quiet at previous prices.

Hoes, pork, $28.05. Bacon, 13½@17¾c. Sugar-cured hams, 20c. Lard, 18c.

WHISKEY—$1.06@1.07.

TOBACCO—Fairly active; sales 233 hhds at $1.00@1.50; $5.50 for frosted to good lugs; $8.00@16.00 for low to good leaf.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... May 31.

Prop Winslow, Buffalo, sundries.

Schr Mediator, Oswego, 2,749 brls salt.

Schr David Dall, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Scow N. M. Dunham, Hill's Pier, 110 cds wood.

Barge Pontiac, Pestigo, 250 m lumber.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, 20 pkgs fish, 50 bu potatoes.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 300 brls flour, 68 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, 10 pkgs fish and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 10 boxes fish and sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 50 m shingles, 200 brls flour and sundries, 115 pkgs fish.

Stmr New Era, Grand Haven, 200 boxes plaster.

Stmr Dunlap, Bay City, 210 m lumber.

Prop Truesdell, Green Bay, 1,300 m shingles, 1,500 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop City of Madison, Superior, 338 tons pig iron, 125 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop S. D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 30 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Arizona, Penaukee, 470 m lumber, 500 m lath, 18 pkgs fish.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 200 m shingles, 30 m lumber, 200 bu potatoes, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, 1,201 ties, 60 bu potatoes, 50 hides, 35 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop Lowell, Ogdensburgh, 500 brls salt, 10 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop St. Louis, Buffalo, 719 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop Chicago, Buffalo, 345 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, 779 bars iron, and sundries.

Prop Fountain City, Buffalo, 56 pkgs fish, and sundries.

Prop Wenona, Buffalo, 377 bars railroad iron, and sundries.

Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, sundries.

Bark A. P. Nichols, Traverse Bay, 250 cds wood.

Bark Lafrinier, Traverse Bay, 307 cds wood, 28 bu potatoes.

Brig St. Joseph, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.

Schr Enterprise, Muskegon, 90 m lumber.

Schr Wm. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, 115 cds wood, 7,500 ft lumber.

Schr John Weyer, Manitowoc, 125 cds wood.

Schr R. I. Skidmore, Muskegon, 100 m lumber, 5 m lath.

Schr Wm. F. Allen, Erie, 331 tons coal.

Schr Millard Filmore, Erie, 500 tons coal.

Schr Rosina, Buffalo, 500 tons coal.

Schr Anglo-Saxon, Oswego, 500 tons railroad iron.

Schr Knight Templar, Oswego, 483 tons coal.

Schr David A. Wells, Erie, 600 tons coal.

Schr Midge, Green Bay, 275 pkgs fish.

Schr Wm. Aldrich, Manistee, 115 m lumber.

Schr Elida, Menominee, 180 m lumber, 30 m lath.

Schr Gem, Willard's Pier, 70 cds wood.

Schr G. R. Roberts, Amsterdam, 78 cds wood.

Schr Herbert John, Muskegon, 20 m lumber, 10 m lath.

Schr Ithica, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr C. North, Muskegon, 95 cds wood.

Schr Fanny and Floy, Grand Haven, 90 m lumber.

Schr C. H. Johnson, Saugatuck, 110 m lumber.

Schr Robert Howlett, Grand Haven, 135 m lumber.

Schr Maggie Thompson, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 108 m lath.

Schr Regulator, Muskegon, 115 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber.

Schr L. McDonald, Manistee, 130 m lumber.

Schr F. Mason, Manistee, 150 m lumber, 90 pkgs fish.

Schr Gamecock, Menominee, 150 m lumber.

Schr Mary McVea, Manistee, 185 m lumber.

Schr El Tempo, Manistee, 125 m lumber.

Schr Mary, Holland, 60 cds wood.

Schr C. C. Elles, White River, 90 m lumber.

Schr Peoria, Menominee, 160 m lumber, 5 m pickets, 2 m lath.

Schr W. C. Ford, Muskegon, 150 m lath.

Schr Columbian, Buffalo, 579 tons coal.

Schr Jennie and Annie, Erie, 400 tons coal.

Schr S. J. Holley, Erie, 400 tons coal.

Scow Granville, White Lake, 75 m lumber.

Schr D. R. Owen, Pentwater, 100 m shingles, 100 m lath, 100 posts.

Scow John Little, Holland, 58 cds wood.

Scow Minnie Corlett, Pentwater, 80 cds wood.

Scow A. Frederick, McDonnell's Pier, 43 cds wood.

Barge Mary Booth, Grand Haven, 40 m lumber, 3 m posts.

Barge C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.

Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.

Schr Stampede, Menominee, 240 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Schr Bonnet, Carleton, 150 cds wood.

Schr Drover, Carleton, 4,000 posts.

Schr Potomac, Menominee, 200 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Scow Granger, Ludwig's Pier, 65 m lumber.

Schr Chas. Hibbard, Centreville, 115 cds wood.

Prop Hilton, McCartney's Pier, 150 cds shingle bolts.

Prop St. Clair, Milwaukee, 400 tons iron ore.

Bark Sunrise, Menominee, 200 m lumber.

Bark R. J. Skidmore, Manistee, 150 m lumber.

Schr Trio, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.

Schr Guide, St. Paul's Pier, 50 m lumber.

Schr Active, Muskegon, 1,000 ties.

Schr J. S. Wallace, South Haven, 44 cords wood.

Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 600 m shingles.

Schr Arctic, Muskegon, 155 m lumber.

Schr R. Rand, Kewanee, 4,500 posts.

Schr Challenge, Muskegon, 168 m lumber.

Schr N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 140 m lumber, 20 m lath.

Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 95 cords wood, 86 m lumber, 6 m posts.

Schr Jefferson, Pere Marquette, 165 m timber.

Schr R. R. King, Brown's Pier, 90 cords wood.

Schr Vermont, Saugatuck, 80 m lumber.

Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 30 m lath, 2 m pickets.

Brig Starlight, Menominee, light.

Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, light.

Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, light.

Schr Topsy, Muskegon, light.

Schr Whirlwind, Muskegon, light.

Scow Rowena, White River, light.

Schr Lumberman, Black Lake, light.

CLEARED ... May 31.

Bark Hemisphere, Black Rock, 18,651 bu wheat.

Schr A. C. Maxwell, Buffalo, 31,540 bu corn.

Schr Souvenir, Pentwater, sundries.

Scow Brig Gladiator, Clay Banks, 100 bu potatoes, 2 brls pork, 5 brls flour.

Stmr Corona, St. Joseph, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, sundries.

Stmr Orion, Grand Haven, sundries.

Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 100 brls pork and sundries.

Stmr Alpena, Grand Haven, 30 brls pork and sundries.

Stmr Manitowoc, Milwaukee, 45 green hides and sundries.

Prop Mayflower, Buffalo, 21,000 bu corn, 500 brls flour and sundries.

Prop Wenona, Buffalo, 18,364 bu corn, 300 brls flour, and sundries.

Prop New Era, Grand Haven, 400 bu oats, and sundries.

Prop Lowell, Ogdensburgh, 5,338 bu corn, 200 brls flour, 600 green hides, and sundries.

Prop Favorite, St. Joseph, sundries.

Prop Van Raalte, Holland, sundries.

Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 20 brls salt, 50 dry hides, and sundries.

Prop E. P. Wade, Port Huron, 21,138 bu corn, 894 brls flour, 20 bales wool, and sundries.

Prop Winslow, Erie, 25,000 bu corn, 750 brls flour, and sundries.

Bark J. C. King, Buffalo, 30,081 bu wheat.

Schr D. R. Owen, Pentwater, sundries.

Schr Wave Crest, Kingston, 18,586 bu wheat.

Schr Wm. H. Hawkins, Union Pier, sundries.

Schr Jennie and Annie, Milwaukee, 100 tons pig iron.

Scow Mary Helen, Whitehall, 1,500 bu oats, and sundries.

Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 43,000 bu corn, 655 brls flour.

Schr Gertrude, Pentwater, 20 bu oats, and sundries.

Schr Ebenezer, Manitowoc, 210 bu corn.

Schr Arctic, Sheboygan, 250 bu corn, and sundries.

Schr Ezra, Davis Pier, 50 bu oats, and sundries.

Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 35 cds stone.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 31.—PASSED DOWN—Barks Gibraltar, Burnside; schrs Athenian, Gillet, Weld the Wave, C. P. Williams, Dauntless.

PASSED UP—Prop Hoosier; schrs Van Valkenburg, Yankee, White Cloud, Southwest, Cascade.

Gold Hunter No. 2 is off. The bark Masten, which was ashore on Spectacle Reef, has arrived here, and will proceed to Buffalo in tow of the tug Wilcox.

WIND—Northeast.

DETROIT, May 31—7 p. m.—PASSED UP—Prop Concord; bark Cavalier; schrs Bentley, Cohen, Wm. O. Brown, Light Guard, Galatine, E. Harmon.

PASSED DOWN—Props Mariel, Bradbury, Oneida, Wabash; barks Northwest, Board of Trade, Forester, City of the Straits; schrs Reindeer, Hellenstein, Gross, Corsair, Aldebaran.

WIND—Northeast.

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

CANAL LOCK, CHICAGO, May 31—1 p. m.

CLEARED—S. S. Louis, Lemont, light; Eclipse, Lemont, light; General McPherson, Lemont, light; B. Wallace, Lemont, light; Lady Franklin, Lemont, light; Rescue, Lemont, light; J. W. McGennis, Lemont, light; Reliance, Lemont, light; Colone Manning, Lemont, light; Planet, Lemont, light; Onward, Lemont, light; Kate O'Connell, Lemont, light; Atlanta, Big Run, light; Thunderbolt, Saganashkee, light; W. A. Lee, Lockport, light; Cayuga, Lockport, light; H. S. Carpenter, Utica, light; Maple Leaf, Bird's Bridge, 31,500 feet lumber, 60,000 shingles; Colonel Taylor, Lockport, light.

ARRIVED—Wave, Morris, 5,300 bu corn; M. L. Adams No. 2, Lasalle, 6,400 bu corn; Madalena, Seneca, 6,400 bu corn; George Utica, Lasalle, corn; H. McLennan, Ottawa, 5,200 bu corn, 75,000 lbs starch; R. Burkham, Lockport, 90 yds stone; Colonel Martin, Big Run, 84 yds stone; Constitution, Lemont, 80 yds stone; H. B. Atkinson, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Wm. Jones, Lemont, 75 yds stone; W. J. Brown, Lemont, 80 yds stone; Mary Walker, Lemont, 80 yds stone; H. L. Pauline, Lemont, 80 yds stone; D. Hess, Lemont, 60 yds stone; S. & T. Lemont, 90 yds stone; Mary Ordy, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Advance, Lemont, 85 yds stone; Stars and Stripes, Lemont, 85 yds stone; C. W. Walker, Lemont, 85 yds stone; B. Walker, Lemont, 60 yds stone; Admiral, Lemont, 80 yds stone.

Lake Freights.

Grain, corn and wheat on through rate to New York; props Empire State, Passaic, Arizona, corn on through rate to New York; schr Hubbard, wheat at 7c; schr Reid Case, wheat at 7c. To Oswego—Schr Mediator, corn at 10½c; schr M. Fillmore, corn at 11c; schr Stampede, corn on owner's account. From Muskegon—Schr David Dall, lumber to Chicago at $1.75. From Milwaukee—To St. Catharines or Kingston—Schr Mary Morrill, wheat at 10 or 11c; schr Antelope, wheat at 9⅜ or 10½c.

DETROIT, May 28.—Freights are dull and nominally unchanged. The following engagements were effected: Schr J. G. Moss, lumber, Alpena to Buffalo, $2.50, delivered on the rail, outside of pier; schr R. J. Gibbs, shingles, Alpena to Tonawanda, 52½c on the rail; brig Mohegan, lumber, Alpena to Buffalo, $2.50, rail f. b. d.; scow Vampyre, deck load of three-inch plank, Detroit to Buffalo, $1.25 rail.

TOLEDO, May 30.—The Blade says: "There is no change to note in any description of freights. There have been large shipments since Saturday all of which were made at rates previously quoted, and those rates may be quoted firm."

Wrecking Operations.

BARK J. G. MASTEN OFF.—Capt. Lewis, of the prop S. D. Caldwell, which arrived here yesterday, reports that the tug Leviathan succeeded in getting the bark J. G. Masten off of Spectacle Reef on Friday, and took her in tow for Mackinac, where she arrived on Saturday, and after making the necessary preparations, started for Detroit with the vessel. While on the reef the bark was scuttled to prevent her from pounding, and therefore her cargo must be in a badly damaged condition. Considerable dry wheat was saved on lighters. The vessel has sustained but trifling damage. The Masten is owned by Frank Perew, Esq., of Buffalo, and sailed from Milwaukee with a cargo of 20,049 bushels of wheat for Buffalo. The cargo is insured for $42,000 in the following named companies: Security, of Buffalo, $12,000; Independent and National, of Boston, $7,000; Ætna, of Hartford, Northwestern, of Milwaukee, and Merchants, of Chicago, $6,000 each.

SCHOONER JURA OFF.—A despatch from Marquette, dated the 23d, says that the tug S. S. Coe arrived there on Saturday morning with the schooner Jura. The tug left Marquette last Wednesday, got to the Jura at Copper Harbor that afternoon, put a steam pump on board, and pumped her out, and put canvas on her bows the next day, and on Friday started for Detroit, but being short of coal, and the Coe's boiler being leaky, they put into Marquette for repairs and coal. The tug and her charge started for Detroit on Sunday.

Disasters.

SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.—The schooner Miranda collided with the archway of the Great Western slip yesterday, and carried away her bowsprit. The propeller Comet, bound down, yesterday, in crossing the bow of the revenue cutter Fessenden, collided therewith, knocking the gilt work from the bow and damaging the stem of the cutter.—Detroit Free Press, May 30.

COLLIDED.—The canalboat H. McClenan was sunk yesterday, near Bridgeport, by a collision with the tug Chas. Nelson. She was loaded with corn and sundries, from Ottawa.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE CLIFFORD.—The damages to the tug Lilly A. Clifford amount to about $700.

[illegible]—The propeller Lady Franklin is to be caulked at Doolittle & Bates' yard. We understand that she has been chartered to carry grain to Cleveland.

THE ECLIPSE.—The propeller Eclipse has been chartered, not sold, to the Saginaw Transportation Company.

LAKE NAVIGATION.—It is ascertained at the statistical Bureau that there are 11,450 sailing and 620 steam vessels on the Northern lakes, valued at $50,487,645, and represent a tonnage of 430,295 tons, and belong at ports in New York, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, and Vermont.

LIVELY WORK.—The railroad company at Escanaba is bringing in 3,000 tons ore daily.

DEPTH OF WATER.—Boats from Lake Superior report a depth of 11½ feet of water in the canal and 11 feet in Portage River. In the latter channel, above the "cut," dredging operations have commenced.

WRECKING.—The tug Champion has been chartered to tow the schooner Johnson, of the Coast Wrecking Company's service, and the necessary pontoons, to the propeller Scott. They are to start on Tuesday. Operations for raising the sunken steamer will be commenced. The wrecking steamer Relief, belonging to this company, is now on her way through the St. Lawrence, and is expected to arrive here in the course of about ten days.—Detroit Post, 30th.

NEW VESSEL.—The Milton D. Ward is the name of a new side-wheel steamer that has arrived at Detroit. The Ward was built last winter at Marine City. Her dimensions are: Length, 165 feet over all; beam, 26½ feet. She will draw only 4 feet 3 inches. Her powerful engine was formerly on the steamer Dove. She is fitted with twenty-four state rooms in the cabin, and six outside. Her cabins are commodious and fitted in excellent style, and all her appointments are such as to insure comfort and pleasure. She is commanded by Captain M. S. Lathrop.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by DR. RAPHAEL, at 213 East Madison-st., up stairs. He guides all who are unsuccessful in life to eminence, wealth, and happiness. Consultation fee, $2. Send for circular. Guide to Health and Long Life. His circular for winning the affections of the opposite sex will be sent gratis with it.

Manhood and Womanhood.

ESSAYS FOR YOUNG MEN, on the social evils and dangers of youth [illegible]. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Private Consultation.

And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. SANGER, of Cincinnati, [illegible]. Book for the Married, 50 cents. Female Pills, certain and safe, $1. NERVOUS PILLS a cure for victims of self-abuse, $3.00, by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box 355, Chicago.

Dr. Bassett.

127 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of seminal weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician of the age for Private and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamp for Treaty of Nervous and Sexual Diseases. Consultations free and confidential.

PROPOSALS.

ADVERTISEMENT

FOR PROPOSALS FOR

PRINTING AND BINDING

THE

LAWS, JOURNALS, REPORTS, Etc.,

OF THE

27th General Assembly.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
SPRINGFIELD, ILLINOIS, May 20, 1870.

Pursuant to the Statute Laws of the State of Illinois, I hereby give notice that until 12 o'clock m. on WEDNESDAY, June 22, 1870, proposals will be received by this Department for the printing of the Laws, Journals, Reports and other documents of the 27th General Assembly of the State of Illinois, and all other documents that may be required to be printed for the use of the State, and printing to be bid for under one contract. [illegible]

[illegible]

All of said work to be done in accordance with law. Said proposals to be opened at 3 o'clock p. m. on the said 22d day of June, 1870, and the contract awarded.

EDWARD RUMMEL,
Secretary of State.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this office until June 20, 1870, at 12 o'clock m., for the completion of the Marine Hospital Building, at Chicago, Ill., according to the plans and specifications on file at this office.

[illegible]

JUDSON YORK, Superintendent,
Office 27, 164 and 166 Washington-st.

GUIDE TO NORWAY.

GUIDE TO NORWAY.

A Norwegian gentleman, 31 years old, who six years ago came to Chicago from the most northern part of Norway, and now intends to make a visit to Norway in the midst of June next, offers himself as a guide to [illegible] neighborhood of North Cape, where the sun is up night and day for six weeks, and where the Reindeers and the Fins, at the season, come to the coast. Those who take [illegible] North Franklin-st., next to West Indiana-st.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

GWYNNE, JOHNSON & DAY,

No. 16 Wall-st., New York.

ADVANCES made to our customers at all times on approved securities at current rate of interest.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued bearing interest, and available in all parts of the United States.

INTEREST ALLOWED on deposits subject to check at sight.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the negotiation of [illegible] FIRST CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, and bonds of Railroads under course of construction.

Gold, Government and other securities bought and sold on commission.

John A. Gwynne. Wm. Fisher Johnson. Clarence S. Day.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND

Railway Agents,

12 Wall-st., New York,

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

Particular attention given to the negotiation of Railway and other corporate loans.

N. B.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

New York, May 1, 1870.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD

SCALES,

SEA MOSS FARINE.

THE NEW FOOD SOURCE.

SEA MOSS FARINE.—This new and elegant preparation, made from Irish Moss, or Carrageen, is conceded to be the cheapest, healthiest and most delicious food in the world. As a delightful table dessert it has no equal, and is a light and delicate food for invalids and children. It is superior to all kindred preparations.

This new article of food has everywhere won "golden opinions" of all sorts of people, and the housekeepers of the land generally regard it in the double light of a staple necessary and a delicious luxury, for while it lessens the expense of living, the exquisite dishes prepared from it cannot be obtained even at an extravagant cost from any other source. For twenty-five cents you can buy a package which will make sixteen quarts of Blanc Mange, and a like quantity of Puddings, Custards, Creams, Charlotte Russe, &c.

RAND SEA MOSS FARINE CO.,

53 Park Place, N. Y.

THE GREAT

Spring & Summer Tonic.

Medical treatment has been revolutionized, and at last the discovery has been made that RENOVATION, NOT PROSTRATION, IS THE TRUE MEDICAL PHILOSOPHY. The introduction of PLANTATION BITTERS, prepared with pure St. Croix Rum and Calisaya Bark, opened the eyes of the world to this great fact. The life-sustaining principle embodied in this great Vegetable Restorative is manifested in the weak and desponding by an immediate and most encouraging change. If the appetite has failed, it is quickened; if digestion has been painful and imperfect, it becomes easy and thorough; if the liver is torpid, it is roused and regulated; if the nerves are relaxed, they are strengthened and restrung; if the brain has been haunted by morbid fancies, they are put to flight, and hope and cheerfulness return. In the face of the extraordinary cures of general debility, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and mental despondency, wrought by Plantation Bitters, no practitioner not in league with death and the undertaker could persist in it. The terrible evacuents which were once prescribed as Spring and Summer medicines have utterly lost their prestige. The sick will not take them, and Plantation Bitters, in which are combined the elements of a stomachic, an invigorant, a mild laxative, a nervine, and an anti-bilious specific, reigns in their stead. Sold by all Druggists.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

Through Line to California and China.

FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., at 12 o'clock noon on the 5th and 21st, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

June 5—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. Cavarly.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer JAPAN, leaving July 1, 1870.

[illegible] J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Rates of Passage Reduced.

STEAMERS SAIL DIRECT TO LONDON.

PARANA ... June 11.
PARAGUAY ... July 2.
BELLONA ... July 16.

[illegible] HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, 54 South-st., New York, or to J. A. WARRACK, corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

The General Transatlantic Company's mail steamships between New York and Havre, calling at Brest. [illegible] GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway, N.Y.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

[illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

[illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

[illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD.

[illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my PREPARATION OF

COMPOUND

Extract Buchu

The component parts are

BUCHU, Long Leaf, CUBEBS, JUNIPER BERRIES.

MODE OF PREPARATION.

Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

BUCHU,

As prepared by Druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients.

The Buchu in my Preparation Predominates.

The smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopœia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore

CAN BE USED IN CASES WHERE FEVER OR INFLAMMATION EXIST.

In this, you have the the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 Years' Experience.

[From the largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.]

NOVEMBER 4, 1854.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise."

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness arising from Indiscretion.

The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found

Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or Forebodings of Evil.

IN FACT,

Universal Lassitude, Prostration,

And inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

Invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract of Buchu,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in

Chlorosis, or Retention, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrus State of the Uterus,

And all complaints incident to the sex, or the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

AND

Improved Rose Wash

Will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in all these diseases.

USE

HELMBOLD'S

Fluid Extract Buchu

In all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S

EXTRACT BUCHU

Is the great Diuretic.

Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Price—$1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

[illegible] Broadway, N. Y.

DRAINAGE.

An Exhaustive Paper on the Subject by Dr. Rauch.

Review of the Sewerage System of Chicago.

What Has Been Accomplished in Fourteen Years.

The Effect of Insufficient Sewerage on the Health of Our People.

Interesting Statements Supported by the Figures.

Sanitary Superintendent Rauch, yesterday, submitted the following report on drainage to the Board of Health, which was ordered on file: Owing to the low, wet, and level plains, in connection with the geological formation upon which Chicago is situated, its proper drainage is one of the sanitary engineering problems of the age. To the stranger this condition attracts immediate attention, and the first impression is that it must necessarily be an unhealthy locality. When the population was sparse, and the winds of the prairie and lake had free access to every portion of the city, the general health was good; but as the population grew denser, with its necessary concomitants of filth, offal, etc., and buildings covered the ground, where the winds had no influence, the first impressions of all with regard to the healthfulness of the site were but too correct; and it was not until the fearful mortality incident to the repeated visitations of the cholera from 1849 to 1855, that the citizens of this city began to realize that, without better drainage, with increase of population, they were constantly liable to epidemics. It was also observed that the mortality was greatest by other diseases besides cholera in the low, wet, and illy drained parts of the city. Although not so many died of cholera in 1849 as in other Western cities, the frequent recurrence, with the long continuance, of the epidemic, convinced all observing persons that, in spite of the high latitude, lake, and prairie winds, they were in constant danger. It was not, however, until many homes had been desolated that the conviction was arrived at that Chicago was not the healthiest place in the country; that the ordinary sanitary precautions were not sufficient, and that something more was necessary; and a public meeting was called, late in 1854, to take into consideration the subject of drainage. At this meeting, the following language was used in a resolution passed:

There is nothing in the location of the city of Chicago which is necessarily unfavorable to health; but, on the contrary, with a broad lake on one side, and a wide prairie on the other, securing to us at all times a full circulation of air from all quarters of the compass, and subject to itself to no local causes of epidemic diseases, will insure to us one of the healthiest localities in the Union, unless, by our inexcusable neglect of the necessary precautions for the removal of the surplus water, and for the prevention of the accumulation of surplus filth and noxious matter in our midst, we thereby create artificial sources of disease.

It was not, however, until this city suffered for six successive years from epidemics, five of cholera and one of dysentery, that this conclusion was arrived at; and on February 14, 1855, an act was passed by the Legislature to incorporate a Board of Sewerage Commissioners for this city—an act that has been of more benefit than any passed before or since. The necessity of providing the city with other than well water was earlier appreciated, and an act was passed by the Legislature incorporating the Chicago City Hydraulic Company—although the effect of the water was not so injurious to the public health as the want of drainage. During the prevalence of epidemics, particularly of cholera, the influence of water was more readily appreciated, but the effect of the want of a proper system of sewerage was constantly at work, and was much more insidious, and worked in its influence on the public health, which, to this time, had been, comparatively speaking, overlooked. It is true that provision had been made for the construction of sewers, in an act supplementary to the city charter, passed February 16, 1847, and wooden drains had been constructed in some of the streets without system, and no connection with the buildings or lots adjacent, and necessarily but of little benefit from a sanitary standpoint. An intelligent Board of Sewerage Commissioners was elected, and, fortunately, E. S. Chesbrough, Esq., was appointed Engineer of the Board, to whom Chicago is mainly indebted for the present system of sewerage. Mr. C., in December, 1855, made a report on a plan of sewerage, which was approved by the Commissioners, and subsequently adopted by the Mayor and Common Council. Thus was inaugurated this most important sanitary measure, and the experience of the last fourteen years has fully demonstrated the correctness of the plan, as but few changes have been found necessary to be made. The sewerage commissioners, fully appreciating the difficulties they had to contend with in order to secure drainage, in addition to the fact that they were not sufficiently acquainted with the experience of other cities in this country, sent Mr. Chesbrough to investigate the sewerage systems of the largest European cities, upon which the best engineering talent had been engaged. Upon his return he made an elaborate report in 1858, in the main confirmatory of his first report. After a careful examination of the subject, I have become satisfied that the plan pursued was not alone best but the only practical one.

THE OPPOSITION MANIFESTED

at the outset on account of the increased expenditure of money in raising the grade of the city, was exceedingly unfortunate in a sanitary point of view, as one foot more of elevation would have been of incalculable benefit, and those who were most strenuous in their opposition have long since been convinced of their error. To secure drainage, the filling and raising up of a large portion of the city was an absolute necessity, and what has already been accomplished in this direction is regarded as one of the greatest achievements of the age, and many localities that, several years ago, were low, wet, and, at certain seasons, impassable, are now, comparatively speaking, dry and in good sanitary condition. In this way not alone has dryness of the soil been obtained, but the prompt removal of the solid and fluid excreta of men and animals, one of the greatest sanitary necessities of our populous cities, in addition to the waste water and dirt incident to domestic life. Parkes attributes the disease prevalent in the middle ages to the inefficient mode of removing excreta, and had no doubt that many diseases now prevailing in our large towns were owing to the same cause. This will be better appreciated when it is borne in mind that 2½ ounces of fæcal matter and 40 ounces of urine are daily voided by every person, and in a population of 300,000 (estimated population of Chicago at this time), 46,875 pounds, or more than 23 tons of fæcal matter per day, or 8,554 tons per annum, and 750,000 pounds, or 90,929 gallons of urine per day, or 273,757,725 gallons, or 4,388,747 cubic feet, per annum.

SUCH A MASS

not alone contaminates the air we breathe, but, if deposited in vaults, saturates the adjacent soil, and, if wells are near, necessarily affects the water. In this city there are but few vaults that are tight, and a great many of them are filled with sand, so that they simply acting as drains. The ordinance allowing privy vaults to be dug should be repealed, and the night soil disposed of by the dry earth system, or promptly removed. Allowing human excreta to accumulate for years in vaults, is a horrid custom, resulting in much injury to health, and should be forbidden. Why not remove it as often, as other offal incident to domestic life? The influence upon the atmosphere, as it has been found by Letheby, is that ordinary London sewage disengages from one to one and a half cubic inches of gas per hour, per gallon, consisting of:

Light carburetted hydrogen	73 per cent
Carbonic acid	15 per cent
Nitrogen	10 per cent
Sulphuretted hydrogen	1 per cent
Ammonia and sulphide of ammonia a putrid organic vapor.	

There is not probably much difference in the gases that are disengaged here from the sewage, but from the Chicago River at this time, owing to the gas works, a much larger amount of sulphuretted hydrogen is disengaged. It is no doubt owing to this gas more than anything else, that the black color of the river is due, and was found in water obtained on November 19, 1861, from the river, by Blaney and Marriner, and also in large quantities by Mahler in August, 1869, in the Monroe street sewer where it empties into the river.

THE FILLING UP PROCESS.

Besides securing drainage, the filling up process raises us from the wet and mud—a frequent cause of sickness in damp localities. The large quantity of ash contained in Illinois coal is useful in filling low and wet places. The great sanitary necessity of all densely populated localities, is to shed the water as rapidly as possible, thus keeping the soil dry, preventing dampness, and, at certain seasons of the year, the escape of noxious emanations. Two-thirds of the mortality of this city to-day occurs in low, wet, damp, and illy drained localities, and at times of epidemics, at least three-fourths. I have become satisfied, from a careful investigation, that many diseases, particularly at certain seasons of the year, are caused by a want of drainage, while others are aggravated; in fact, the mortality by all diseases is more or less influenced by this cause. Unfortunately, the drainage in many instances is not made available by lot owners, as the Board of Public Works have constructed in sewered streets 19,803 house drains, and only 15,571 dwellings are connected with the sewers. This is owing, in some instances, to the fact that some parties who have large lots only having one connection, while in others, it is owing to the fact that many houses are built upon leased property, the lease, in many cases, being renewed from year to year, and the lessees too poor to make the necessary connections, although by law they are compelled to do so, and in this way, to a great extent, is lost the sanitary benefit of drainage to the district. There are streets with property owned by the wealthiest men in the city, where connections are not made. An effort was made at the last Legislature by the board to have the law changed so that owners of property should be compelled to make connections. In some cases, the connections being imperfectly made, the desired result is not attained.

HOUSE DRAINS.

The following table shows the number of house drains and feet of sewers constructed annually from 1856 to 1870, compiled from the records of the Board of Public Works, with the population reported, and estimated mortality. It will be observed that the construction of sewers for the first five years was greater than the increase of population, during which time fifty-four miles were constructed, and from 1860 to 1867 only thirty-one miles were built, and that from 1860 to 1867 there was an increase of population of nearly 100,000, and that from 1863 to 1867 there was an increase in the number of deaths. For the past three years there has been an increase of population, and there has been a decrease in the mortality, a large quantity of rain fell in July, August, and September, when the influence of drainage is most marked. Moisture in the ground, with high temperature, has always been recognized as an exciting cause of great importance in cholera. In that portion of the Fourteenth Ward where cholera was most prevalent there was not a sewer, where also, the houses were narrow and densely populated, and the same may be said of the Seventh Ward. Although the Fourteenth had 16,880 feet of sewers, they were all in the eastern and highest part of the ward. The Seventh had only 5,760 feet, with a much greater density of population than the Fourteenth, and, I am inclined to think, had fully as many, if not more, cases of cholera than any other ward in proportion to the population:

Year.	House drains constructed during year.	Feet	No. of feet of sewers constructed.	Total feet of sewers constructed.	Miles.	Feet	Population.	Mortality recorded.	Mortality calculated.
[illegible]									

SEWERS BUILT IN THE WARDS.

In the next table is shown the number of feet of sewers built in the three Divisions to 1861; and from that time to 1870, in the different Wards, with the total number of feet in each ward. The [illegible]

[illegible]

is remote and densely populated, as a general rule, if the territory near the river, where the sanitary necessities are the greatest, is well drained, the natural drainage of the high ground of the different wards is promoted, and the most good is accomplished with the least expenditure of money.

SEWERS CONSTRUCTED IN SEPARATE DIVISIONS TO 1861.	South.	West.	North.
1856 to 1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1860	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	121,847	79,621	77,440
Grand total			278,908

SEWERAGE BY WARDS FROM 1861.

[illegible]

UNSATISFACTORY CONCLUSIONS.

It was my intention to have prepared a table giving the sewerage and mortality by divisions from 1856 to the present time; but I found that no satisfactory conclusions could be drawn, as the data was so very imperfect, and the registration and causes of deaths so incomplete until 1866, and the distribution of sewers and other conditions that influence mortality so unequal, in addition to the fact that I could only obtain the population by divisions for a few years, and I did not feel warranted in making an estimate of the same.

THE CHOLERA SEASONS.

The first approach to accuracy that I can give is in the number of cases of cholera reported by wards in 1866. This table is also incomplete, as 990 deaths are reported by this cause, with only 1,561 cases reported as having the disease—a mortality by far too great. There is also no doubt that the cases that occurred in the wards near the Court House were more fully reported than the cases that occurred in the more remote districts. In judging of the comparative number of cases reported, it must also be borne in mind that in the First, Second, Sixth, Tenth, Eleventh and Sixteenth Wards, all strangers arriving here are landed, and those suffering with the disease were necessarily credited to these wards. An examination of the table reveals the fact that the greatest number reported in proportion to the population was in the Fourteenth Ward; next in the Seventh; then in the following order: Eleventh, Sixteenth, Twelfth, Second, Sixth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Fourth, Third, Eighth, Fifth, and the least in the Ninth Ward. In judging also of this disease, density of population, facility of communication, and the character of people must be taken into consideration; also, the fact that in some of the wards, although supplied with more sewerage than others, more cases were reported; but the absence of sewers in the portions of the ward where it was most needed, owing to the topography of the ground, density of population, and facility for communication, stood against the ward as a whole more than is due, owing to the fact that the cases occurred in a circumscribed locality. With regard to the general mortality in the respective wards, if the facts could be ascertained, I have no doubt but that it was much greater in the undrained districts than those which were sewered.

1866.

Ward.	Population.	Area in square yards.	Density of population.	No. of feet of sewers.	No. of square yards to each foot of sewer.	Cholera cases.	Cholera deaths.
[illegible]							

DEATH RATIO.

In judging of the comparative healthfulness of the different wards, it must be recollected that the soil affects the health by its conformation, elevation, and mechanical structure, which influence absorption and radiation of heat, reflection of light, absorption, retention, and movement of water over and through it, in addition to the passage of air through the soil. The soil may also affect the health by its chemical character, which acts especially by altering the composition of the air over, or the water running through it. In this way, in addition to the natural character of the soil, the decomposition of organic matter affects the atmosphere and the water, and this is particularly the case when houses are located on the ground, where, owing to the influence of temperature and moisture, septic gases are generated and pent up, and thus exercise an injurious effect upon their occupants. It is therefore a matter of vital importance to keep the ground as dry as possible under buildings, to prevent the formation of noxious gases, particularly when the action of the sun and air have no direct influence. This, here, can only be accomplished by thorough surface and subsoil drainage. In any depressions into which there is drainage, no matter what the character of the soil, there is danger to health. Even sandy soil may be damp from this cause, as the water rapidly through the loose soil from the pressure of higher levels, or, as is frequently the case in this city, there are pockets of sand into which the drainage of the surrounding soil collects, or an impervious clay is found forming a basin without an outlet, where the water collects, and remains until removed by drainage or evaporation. This was the case in the locality known as the "Sands," on the North Side, which was sandy and high, and supposed to be dry, where the mortality by cholera was very great several years ago. Since the introduction of sewers into that neighborhood the general health has been very good. The heat of the sun is absorbed in different amounts by different soils, equally shielded. Color and aggregation seem chiefly to determine it. Loose and incoherent sands are the coldest. The absorbing and radiating power of soils are not necessarily equal, though they may be so. Generally, the radiating power is more rapid than the absorbing—soils cool more rapidly than they heat. Sands are the driest and most healthy, while the clayey soils are damp and moist, and naturally productive of certain classes of disease. The sun's rays cause two currents of heat in soil—one wave diurnal, the heat passing down to about four feet, in depth in the day, and receding during the night, the depth varying with the nature of the soil and with the season; the other wave is annual, and here the wave of summer heat reaches from 40 to 90 feet. The line of uniform yearly temperature is from 57 to 97 feet below the surface. (Forbes.) The researches of Tyndale have demonstrated that not only does radiation differ in different soils, but a change is produced in the heat by the kind of soil.

Power of retaining heat, 100 being assumed the standard from Schubler:

Sand with some lime	100.
Pure sand	95.6
Light clay	76.9
Gypsum	73.2
Heavy clay	71.11
Clayey earth	68.4
Pure clay	66.7
Fine chalk	61.8
Humus	49.0

It has also been observed that some soils absorb and retain moisture more than others. Sand absorbs and retains little water, clays from ten to twenty times more, and humus, or common surface soil, more than fifty times as much as sand. Clays sometimes contain as much as 10 per cent of water by weight, and thus are injurious to health in two ways by being moist, and, although they contain but little organic matter, the moisture aids in its decomposition, and thus are malarious. It will, therefore, be seen how the healthfulness of the same ward is affected by the soil, as we have humus, sand, and clay in all, with the exception of the Eleventh and Twelfth, where only humus and clay are found.

1867.

Ward.	Population.	Area of square yards.	Density of population.	No. of feet of sewers.	No. of dwellings.	No. of dwellings not connected with sewers.	No. of births.	No. of deaths.	Death ratio per 1,000 annually of population.
[illegible]									

*Last six months.

For this year the mortality of wards can only be given for the last six months; our system of registration only went into effect on the 1st of July. The population of the wards is obtained by dividing the difference between the school census of 1866 and 1868. This was a remarkably healthy year, and probably the most so for a long period. There was little rain the last half of the year, while all were expecting cholera, and every precaution was exercised, while at the same time the lake water through the tunnel was first used. The temperature during the year was seasonable, and favorable to health. It will be seen that the lowest death rate occurred in the First Ward. This is owing not alone to the fact that it was better improved in the way of drainage, and condition of the streets and alleys, but also to the fact that there are less children than in any other ward of the city. It must also be borne in mind that this was a remarkably dry year, when the influence upon health by sewerage is less apparent, as not half the amount of rain fell in July, August and September as in 1866.

1868.

Ward.	Population.	Area of square yards.	Density of population.	No. of feet of sewers.	No. of dwellings.	No. of dwellings not connected with sewers.	No. of births.	No. of deaths.	Death ratio per 1,000 annually of population.
[illegible]									

As a general rule, we have one year of rain during the summer, and then one of comparative drought. [illegible]

quantity of fresh earth necessary to filling the streets exposed to the sun and air, thus generating noxious gases, injurious to the health of those living in the immediate vicinity. It will be observed that the lowest death-rate occurred, this year, in the Ninth Ward, owing, no doubt, to its elevation, sewerage, and character of population; and the highest in the Fourteenth Ward, where the mortality was more than 100 per cent greater. In judging of the comparative mortality, the density of population must also be borne in mind:

1869.

Ward.	Population.	Area of square yards.	Density of population.	No. of feet of sewers.	No. of dwellings.	No. of dwellings not connected with sewers.	No. of births.	No. of deaths.	Death ratio per 1,000 annually of population.
[illegible]									

In this table will be seen the influence of drainage in a more marked manner than in any of the preceding years. The diminution in the death-rate in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Wards, is great compared with 1868. It will be observed that there is a great increase in the number of feet of sewers in these wards for this year, and the sewers were constructed in places where the sanitary necessity was greatest. Although not a great many feet were constructed in the Thirteenth Ward, still the sewerage of the Fourteenth materially assisted in the drainage of this ward; its elevation being, generally speaking, higher. The greatest number of deaths occurred in the Twelfth Ward, the sewerage that was built in it this year being so located as not to benefit the settled portions of the ward. A comparison with the Seventh Ward for this year also shows what sewers accomplish, as the number of children in this ward is much greater than in the Twelfth, while the death-rate is always greatest among children. The difference is still more remarkable:

Table showing the comparative mortality, with maximum and minimum elevations of wards above low-water mark, with the ratio of sewers to area, and mortality:

[illegible]

*Last six months.

HOW WE FOOLED OURSELVES.

Parks, the best authority on the subject, says of statistics, that "An accurate basis of facts, derived from a sufficient amount of experience, and tabulated with the proper precision, lies at the very foundation of hygiene, as of all exact sciences." No one could have felt the want of accurate statistics more than I have in the present investigation—a subject of as much importance to the city of Chicago as any that its municipal authorities are called upon to superintend. Until the organization of this board, comparatively speaking, no attention was paid to obtaining accurate statistics with regard to the number of deaths that occurred in this city, much less to ascertain the correct causes of the same. All seemed to be impressed with the idea that it was their duty to report Chicago the healthiest of cities, whether it was or not. It was unpopular to say how many persons died, lest it might interfere with its growth, or the sale of corner lots. From this mistaken idea of benefiting the city, this important duty was allowed to remain in the hands of the city sexton, who was incompetent to superintend statistics of this character, as he was not able to judge whether certain reports were accurate or not. In fact, the less deaths he reported, the better the public were pleased. Undertakers were depended upon to make returns of not only the coffins sold, but also to report the causes of death. While some conscientiously endeavored to perform their duty, others cared very little about it. In the language of one of the oldest and most reliable undertakers, "Many carried their books in their hats, and did not know how many coffins they sold, much less report the causes of death." For some time I was laboring under the impression that the register kept by the City Clerk was a transcript of all the interments made in the cemeteries of the city; but, upon investigation, I found that this was not the case, but that it was prepared from the books of the City Sexton, who depended entirely for his record upon the returns of the undertakers. This, in addition to the fact that many applications were made for certificates of deaths of persons who died here, for the purpose of identification and the settlement of claims, which could not be given, simply because there was no record of them in this office, 1,865, 596 permits for burial were taken from this office where no undertaker was employed; and in 1869, 618. For the purpose of ascertaining the exact number of deaths that occurred in October, 1866, I directed an examination of the records of the different cemeteries, when it was found that 250 more interments were made than deaths recorded in this office. It will be remembered that the month of October, of 1866, was the time when cholera prevailed as an epidemic. Noticing that undertakers were seldom employed by the Jews, I found that in 1866 only 14 interments were recorded in the Jewish cemeteries, while 80 deaths occurred. The same ratio obtained as far back as 1848. The certificate of the physician was the exception and not the rule as to the cause of death, and it may be said that we did not know how many died in this city, and in many cases by what disease. The unknown causes of death reported as late as 1866, were 396. I have added one-tenth to the recorded mortality in the years preceding 1867, and to the latter year, 125 have been added, as I was satisfied that the board had not obtained a record of all deaths, the first six months after the new system was commenced for the purpose of making as truthful a comparison as possible in the relative healthfulness of the city, before and since the inauguration of the present system of sewerage.

Table showing population, mortality, death rate, with the number of house drains, feet of sewers constructed, annually, from 1843 to the present time, with an estimate of the annual mortality, if the same death rate had occurred since 1853 that took place before that time:

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Mortality.	Death rate per 1,000 population.	House drains.	Total No. of feet of sewers.	No. of feet of sewers by year.	Mortality if the death rate from 1843 to 1856 had continued.
[illegible]								

A careful examination of the preceding table satisfies me that the addition of one-tenth to the mortality is not too high, but, on the contrary, for some years I am satisfied that it is too low. The records in this office only commence in June, 1857, and are exceedingly imperfect. From 1843 to this time the statistics were gleaned from the daily papers, medical journals, and undertakers' reports, the collection of which necessarily involved much time and patience. Although every effort has been made to obtain as reliable information as possible with regard to population, I am satisfied that in several instances the number given is too high, (this, I think, is the case in 1869), thus diminishing the death rate. I feared at one time that the estimate for 1869 was too high, but after I obtained the number of immigrants that arrived and remained here, with the increase of births, and other additions to our population, I became convinced that the estimate was not too great. The importance of obtaining accurate statistics cannot be over-estimated, and it is to be hoped more attention will be paid to this subject in future. What may seem a gain, one year, will certainly be a loss another. This desire to exaggerate population and diminish mortality does not alone obtain here, but in too many cities in this country. We want nothing of the kind here; we want truth. In the

TWENTY-SEVEN YEARS

under consideration Chicago has risen from a small town to be one of the most important and populous cities in this country. During this time, owing to local and climatic causes, the nature and character of many of the prevailing diseases have been changed; while at three different periods scarlet fever has prevailed—viz: in 1844-1846, 1857-1858, and in 1868-1869—swelling the mortality by a disease which is only remotely influenced by drainage. Small pox has prevailed more frequently than scarlet fever, but not with the same fatality, and for the last three years with less mortality than the same period for the twenty-seven years under consideration, taking into account the increase of population. It will be seen that the average death rate from 1843 to 1856 was 37.91, while from 1856 to 1870 it was only 23.91. In England it has been estimated that there are two persons sick for every death. The average death rate per 1,000 living per annum in England and Wales for 21 years ending 1860 was 22.2. Males, 23.15; females, 21.20; both sexes, 22.34, or 1 in 42.76 of males and 1 in 46.89 of females. Taking both sexes, and the average of 29 years, ending with 1869, there is 1 death in 45 living. In 1869 it was 1 in 46; in 1860, 1 in 46.53. The mortality in the healthiest districts is from 15 to 17 per 1,000 living; and in the unhealthiest, from 26 to 36. The annual death rate is less in Scotland than in England, being 21 per 1,000. This is chiefly due to the salubrity of the rural districts, as the mortality of Glasgow, Leith, etc., is very large.

The death rate for France has been as follows:

Mean of 6 years, 1853 to 1858	24.3	or 1 in	41.15
Mean of 5 years	23.7	or 1 in	42.19
In 1859	26.7	or 1 in	37.45
In 1860	21.4	or 1 in	46.72
In 1861	23.2	or 1 in	43.10
In 1862	21.7	or 1 in	46.08

In Paris the mortality from 1840 to 1849 was 31.3 per 1,000; from 1850 to 1854, 36.6 per 1,000; from 1855 to 1859, 28. per 1,000; from 1860 to 1865, 25. per 1,000.

In Prussia, 26.52 per 1,000, or 1 in 38; Austria, 33.3; Norway, 17.9 per 1,000, or 1 in 55.6; Sweden, 20.8 per 1,000, or 1 in 48.04; Russia, 35.90 per 1,000, or 1 in 28; in Central Europe, 1 person dies annually in 34 of the population. There are parts of England to which from each 1,000 persons die annually only 15, where good drainage is supplied; but in others, where the air is foul, the same, and where the sewers, the mortality is 20 or more to the 1,000 die. Liverpool, several years ago, had a death rate per 1,000 of 70. The average London death rate is 25, and the most common death rate in the country districts and small towns throughout England and Wales is 20.

Death rate per 1,000 in Birmingham, density of population per acre 46—1865, 25; 1866, 24; 1867, 25.
Hull (density 20)—1865, 27; 1866, 24; 1867, 25.
Bristol—24, 25, and 22.
Edinburgh (density 40)—28, 27 and 27.
Dublin (density 33)—28, 28 and 27.
Salford (density 27)—29 for each year.
Glasgow (density 87)—33, 30 and 29.
Manchester (density 81)—33, 31 and 31.
Leeds (density 11)—31, 30 and 27.
Liverpool (density 94)—36, 43 and 30.
Sheffield (density 10)—30 and 28.
Newcastle-on-Tyne—31 and 31.
[illegible]

economy, and from past experience I am satisfied that the mean annual death rate can be reduced to 17 per 1,000 by continuing in force the present sanitary and drainage regulations, and thereby making Chicago one of the healthiest cities in the world.

Cities.	No. of deaths per annum by 1,000 of population.			
	1867.	1868.	1869.	
Toledo				
St. Louis				
San Francisco				
Boston				
Philadelphia				
Charleston				
New York				
Brooklyn				
Baltimore				
New Orleans				
Detroit				
Nashville				
Louisville				
Buffalo				
Cincinnati				
London				
Edinburgh				
Dublin				
Glasgow				

THE EFFECT OF SEWERAGE.

In 1856, when the first sewers were constructed, there was a marked decrease in the number of deaths compared with 1855, although the fearful mortality of 1854 had just occurred. The change is not so marked in 1857 and 1858, owing to the prevalence of scarlet fever; but in 1859 and 1860, the influence of sewerage is marked in diminishing mortality. In 1861, although the meteorological conditions were favorable to health, which was not the case in 1862, I am satisfied that the death rate, for both years is entirely too low, as there was no one to take a special interest in registration, in addition to the fact that the all-absorbing topic was the war, which was then in progress. I am satisfied that the mortality for 1865 is placed too low, although many sanitary reforms were inaugurated by the Board of Police, which that year was placed in charge of the Health Department. The fact that cholera prevailed in five of the years before the present drainage system was commenced, while since, it prevailed only in one year, with increased density of population, is one of the strongest arguments that can be adduced in favor of the beneficial effects of drainage.

THE FOREGOING STATISTICS

may not be absolutely correct, but they are as reliable as can be obtained. They fully demonstrate the influence of drainage on the health of the city, although the introduction of lake water into the city, the more general observance of sanitary laws and the supervising care of the Boards of Health and Police, have had their effect in bringing about the results alluded to.

SPECIAL ASSESSMENTS.

I have for some time been of the opinion that if the system of special assessments were inaugurated, as far as sewerage was concerned, it would to some extent put a stop to the rapidly increasing debt of the city, put a stop to all complaints of favoritism in the location of sewers, and result in the construction of a greater number of sewers. There is a peculiar propriety in making this improvement in this way, as the benefits derived are of a more local character than even in street improvements, as it certainly is of more importance to the party who lives upon the lot than to the public generally. Should such a change be made, an equitable arrangement should be made with regard to the present sewerage debt. In view of the adoption of the Constitution, prepared by the Constitutional Convention, which prevents the contracting municipal debts, beyond a certain amount, and as that limit has already nearly been arrived at, I think it a matter of much importance to this city to give this subject due consideration.

EXPLANATION.

In the above table the old wards are used for the purpose of comparison, as the population of the new wards is not yet ascertained.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

The Stage Lines.

Residents in the southern part of the city may esteem themselves fortunate in the increased facilities of travel which fall to their lot, which those who live on the West and North Sides would be glad to share with them. Those who are now obliged to walk to and from home in the busy parts of the day and late at night, because of the impossibility of getting into either car or stage a half block away from the starting point, find this want of public accommodation a perpetual vexation and really not a light evil, either in the storms of winter or the heat of summer. The Z. L. P. Company have come to the rescue of the South Siders by running down Wabash avenue as late as 12, midnight, and returning, from the Opera House, at 12:30, beside running through the day every ten minutes from Twenty-ninth street to Lake street and back again. Their omnibuses are all new, elegant, and spacious, and altogether the handsomest and most comfortable that have ever been put upon the streets of Chicago. The residents of the other sections of the city hope the time is not far distant when the public demand for an increased number of either cars or stages will be equally well supplied. There is hardly anything that strikes strangers with more surprise in Chicago than the want of facilities for getting from one end of the town to the other, and it is not easy to make them understand why, in a place that prides itself on its energy and enterprise, there is such a lack of one of the essentials of a great city.

Yesterday's Fires.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, seven stock cars and two wood trucks, belonging to the Michigan Southern Railroad Company, and standing on the track near the round-house, were entirely destroyed. The stock cars had bedding in them, and it is supposed sparks from a passing locomotive ignited the straw. Had the cars been on the track and coupled, only one would have been consumed. As it was they were on three separate tracks, and the locomotive, which was sent for, could not draw them away, owing to their being uncoupled. The cars were worth about $600 each, and the wood trucks about $300 each, making a total of $4,800. The latter had about twelve cords of wood on them. Whether the cars were insured or not could not be ascertained, but it is supposed they were.

—The alarm from Box No. 294, at 12 o'clock yesterday, was caused by an incipient fire in the dwelling No. 24 Miller street, owned and occupied by Robert Leahey. Loss, $25; insured for $400 in the Home. The origin of the fire is unknown, as the family were absent at the time.

Hotel Personals.

Among the arrivals at the Tremont House, yesterday, were the following: R. Curtis, Denver; W. W. Merriam, Kansas; W. E. Larks, Lewis Day, O. N. Sanford, Boston; T. W. Sheffield, Dubuque; Hon. W. W. Walker, Cedar Rapids; J. C. Newcomb, Beloit; Hon. C. W. Potwin, Ohio; Allen J. Johnson, S. S. Sherman, Milwaukee; General J. P. Willard, U. S. A.; John Russell, Glasgow, Scotland; E. W. Hubbard, Michigan; R. T. Arnold, W. Elliot, Arnold, Newport, R. I.; J. De Rosa, Wilmington, (N. C.) *Despatch*; J. S. Blatchley, New Haven; J. A. Potter, U. S. A.; C. B. English, Boston; S. Cadwallader, Milwaukee; S. R. Hale, New York.

—Among the arrivals at the St. James Hotel, yesterday, were the following: J. B. Turck, Milwaukee; George W. Thatcher, New York; Geo. C. Hall, Medina; Samuel S. Field, New York; H. D. Throop, Kansas; Henry Russell, Morris; G. W. Lyon, Rochester, N. Y.; John C. Sherwin, Aurora; C. L. Kellogg, Vermont; Charles B. Peck, Lawrence, Kansas; J. E. Squires, Marquette; O. S. Godfrey, Hannibal; N. A. Bond, Fairfax Court House, Va.; G. W. Osgood, Deadmans; Thomas L. Chase, Troy; John Dodge, Princeton; C. C. Yeazell, Springfield, O.; J. A. Bradley, H. S. Sage, Beloit; S. R. Ellis, Boston; C. C. Paine, New York.

—Among the arrivals at the Briggs House, yesterday, were the following: Hon. E. E. Hundley, Virginia; Hon. James B. Arthur, Colorado; Colonel N. W. Bell, Cedar Rapids; G. Martin, *Journal*, El Paso; E. Booth, Petersburg; Hon. John Reid, Jefferson City; C. Thompson, St. Louis; Hon. Samuel Winslow, Worcester, Mass.; W. Hastings, San Francisco; Wm. Lombard, New York; Frank Murphy, Omaha, Neb.; Joseph Whitehead, Rock Island; Theo. Boylston, Boston; Wm. D. Clark, New York; C. W. Upham, Auburn, N. Y.; Dr. J. F. Babcock, Bangor, Me.; T. S. McMurty, Los Angeles.

—Among the arrivals at the Sherman House, yesterday, were the following: J. T. Armstrong, Edinburgh; G. G. Darrow, Boston; S. S. Goodrich, St. Paul; John H. Reddington, San Francisco; James Carolan, California; R. N. Boskin, Salt Lake City; D. M. Bramble, Yankton; John G. Wright, Boston; Wm. Remsen, W. H. Graham, John G. Graham, Baltimore; W. R. Sisser, San Francisco; E. D. Mullen, Philadelphia; General M. M. Wheeler, U. S. A., Colonel E. L. C. Richmond, U. S. A., Chas. Whitlow, Ontario; Governor S. B. Standard, Missouri; Geo. L. Oakes, St. Paul; General A. W. Starr, U. S. A., H. B. Jostyn, Detroit.

Strawberry Festivals.

Drop in, to-day, between 12 and 3 o'clock, at the Strawberry Lunch at Farwell Hall. The ladies of the First Congregational Church have a cordial welcome for our business men, for visitors in our city, and for all who can make it convenient to lunch down town. Hundreds yesterday were made happy. Hundreds more will feast to-day upon delicious strawberries, genuine country cream, coffee, tea, ice cream, strawberry short cake, with plenty of strawberries, cold ham, tongue, roast beef, etc. Beautiful and busy Chicago ladies will wait on you. Fairy-like music will entrance you with charmed melody. You will return to your business with right good cheer.

—Various entertainments, musical, floral, social, and artistic will be furnished by the ladies of the Leavitt Street Congregational Church, at their Apron Bazaar and Strawberry Party this evening, at Nos. 757 and 759 West Madison street.

—A Strawberry Festival will be given at Broadway Hall, corner of State and Twenty-second streets, to-morrow evening, in aid of the Broadway Mission.

—A Strawberry Festival and Fair, for the benefit of St. John's Mission Sunday School, will be given at Stanley's Hall, corner of West Lake and Paulina streets, this evening.

Accidents.

About 10 o'clock yesterday morning, a carpenter named William Griffith, while at work on a building on Harrison street, near Centre avenue, struck himself accidentally, in the ear, with an axe, nearly severing an artery. He was taken to his home, No. 197 Sedgwick street, and attended by Drs. Clark and Pike, who consider his condition critical.

—Owen McCann, a conductor on the Chicago City Railway, while attempting to attach a horse to a car near the corner of Twenty-second and State streets, on Monday evening, was drawn from the platform, dragged some distance, and kicked and bitten by the animal. His skull was fractured over the right temple. He was conveyed to his home on Eighteenth street, near Burnside, and attended by Dr. L. J. Keller.

Found Drowned.

A young man named Barney Cook, while attempting to cross the Calumet River in a boat, on Monday afternoon, was drowned. The body was recovered, and Justice of the Peace Bench held an inquest. The verdict was "accidental drowning." Deceased resided at No. 77 Barber street, in this city.

—The body of the colored lad, Adam Wilson, who fell into the river from the north approach to the State street bridge, on the night of the 25th ult., was recovered yesterday. The evidence showed that he was near-sighted and walked into the river, without observing that the bridge was open. A verdict of "accidental drowning" was rendered. Deceased was 19 years of age, and was employed as waiter at No. 140 Wabash avenue.

Arrest of a Detroit Burglar.

Yesterday morning, a despatch was received at the Central Station, from the Chief of Police at Detroit, requesting the authorities here to arrest a man named Tom Massey, who had burglarized a jewelry store in that city. A description of him was given, and Detectives Dixon and Elliott started out to hunt him up. Dixon found him on the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, in the afternoon, and locked him up. He had about $1,000 worth of jewelry, consisting of pins, bracelets, ear-rings, etc., in his possession. He will be given in charge of a Detroit officer, who is expected to arrive here to-day.

Meteorological.

Meteorological record for May 30, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g			61 F	To 1 p.m.
7 a. m.	[illegible]	N. E., g.	[illegible]	
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Inch.
9 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	71	

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, June 1.

Sun rises	4:32 a. m.	Moon rises	4:19 a. m.
Sun sets	7:23 p. m.	Moon sets	9:20 p. m.

Announcements.

The Board of Managers of the Old Ladies' Home will meet at half past 3 o'clock this afternoon, at the usual place.

—The regular monthly meeting of the Managers of the Home of the Friendless will be held at the home, at 10 o'clock this morning.

Assault with a Deadly Weapon.

Lizzie Hackett was arrested last night for assault with a deadly weapon, and locked up in the Armory. According to her story, a peddler, named Harris Levenson, called at her abode, No. 81 South Clark street, in the afternoon, and asked her to trade with him. After some coaxing, she purchased a piece of ... [illegible]

pocket. She demanded the ten cents change, but he reminded her that she owed him sixteen cents since last spring. She again asked for the ten cents, and told Levenson if he didn't give it to her she would "boost" him out of the window. He refused, and called her a bad name. She became angry and caught hold of him. He seized a stick of wood and she wrested it from him. He next took the poker and struck her on the shoulder. She scuffled with him to get him down stairs into the entry. Here she released him, and, by the advice of his friends, he had her arrested, and preferred the charge mentioned. How much there is in the charge, or she represents it, can be easily seen. This morning she will have a hearing, and may be fined for "disorderly conduct."

Personal.

A telegram received yesterday announces the safe arrival in New York of Rev. E. F. Goodwin, pastor of the First Congregational Church of this city. Mr. G. returns from a sojourn of several months in Europe with greatly improved health, and will be present to participate in the dedicatory services of the new church of his society next Sabbath.

—Hon. A. A. G. Rogers, M. C., representing the Pine Bluffs District in Arkansas, is stopping with his family at the Clifton House.

Miscellaneous.

The canal boat H. McLennan, loaded with corn and starch from Ottawa, was run into by a tug at the canal lock south of Chicago, just as she was leaving there for this city, yesterday morning. The cargo will be an entire loss.

—The Board of Public Works, yesterday, awarded the contract for planking Throop street, from Twenty-second to Blue Island avenue, to R. P. Derickson, and the contract for grading and paving Dearborn street, from Monroe to Jackson street, to Thomas Markin.

—The Board of Police and Fire Marshal Williams visited the ruins of Hubbard's packing house, on the North Branch, yesterday, and ordered a portion of the walls to be torn down, complaint having been made that they endangered the Rolling Mill adjacent.

—John Stoby was charged, before United States Commissioner Hoyne, yesterday, with carrying on the business of a drover without a license. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

—The tugboat Ella Clifford, while towing a vessel past Rush street bridge, on Monday evening, met with an accident. A flue of her boiler blew out with a loud report, frightening two of the men on board so that they jumped into the river and were with difficulty rescued. Another tug came to her assistance, and towed her to a dock near by. She was not damaged very extensively.

—The residence of Christian Kruger, on Blue Island avenue, was entered on Monday night, and robbed of $635. Several other houses in the vicinity were broken into, but nothing of value was stolen.

—There are eighty feet of new rubber hose at the Huron Street Station awaiting an owner. A policeman saw a man carrying it, and approached to ask him where he was taking it to. Before he got near him the man dropped the hose and ran. Consequently it is thought he stole it.

—The till in the junk shop of Charles B. Prondy, No. 64 South Canal street, was robbed of between $80 and $100, yesterday afternoon.

—Two horses and buggies were stolen from in front of houses on the North Side last evening.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Tuesday, May 31:

Star st, 208 ft e of Sedgwick st, s f, 12x98¾ ft; Aug. 20, 1869	250
North Wells st, 160 ft n of Sigel st, e f, 27x100 ft; April 1	4,700
Larrabee st, 130 ft s of Belden av, w f, 36x124 ft; May 23	3,300
Bremer st, 24¾ ft n of Oak st, w f, 24x100 ft; May 27	550
Halsted st, 69 ft n of Sophia st, w f, 24x100 ft; May 25	750
North Dearborn st, bet Superior and Huron sts, e f, 20x80 ft; May 31	4,500
Oak st, 63 ft w of Pine st, n f, 22x100 3-10 ft, with house; May 30	1,800
McHawk st, 79 ft n of Linden st, e f, 24x12½ ft; May 28	650
Milwaukee av, 125 ft n w of Cleaver st, s w f, 25x144¼ ft; August 16, 1869	[illegible]
Noble st, 72 ft n of Chicago av, w f, 48x125 ft; May 30	1,700
Foster st, 275 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft, with buildings; May 30	1,400
Mark st, 270 ft s of Chicago av, w f, 24x100 ft; May 11	650
Tyler st, 245 ft e of Loomis st, s f, 25x100 ft; May 10	3,120
Blue Island av, s w cor of Eleventh st, s e f, triangle of 65 9-10x89x100½ ft; May 30	4,500
Blue Island av, s w cor of Eleventh st, s e f, triangle of 65 9-10x89x100½ ft; May 30	11,500
Third st, 153 ft w of Noble st, n f, 100x125 ft; also Second st, 75 ft e of Armour st, n f, 50x125 ft; also First st, 50 ft w of Bickerdike st, n f, 125x125 ft; May 20	11,000
Canal st, 50 ft n of Mitchell st, w f, 50x100 ft; May 26	7,600
DeKalb st, 38 5-10 ft n of Polk st, e f, 40x123 ft; May 31	900
Marshfield st, 136¾ ft n of Polk st, e f, 25x125 ft; May 18	725
Lots 6 and 7, in n ½ of Block 8 of w ½, s e ¼, Sec. 6, 39, 14; e f; March 22	900
Indiana av, s w cor of Twenty-first st, w f, 73x177½ ft; April 1, 1867	4,000
Thirty-first st, 75 ft e of Shurtleff av, s f, 50x113 ft; May 12	1,450
Wabash av, 90-100 ft n of Harmon Court, w f, 132x109 ft; April 12	13,000
Lowe av, 144 ft s of Douglas place, w f, 24x129 7-10 ft; May 30	750
Sangamon st, 45 ft n of Adams st, e f, 25x125 ft; May 27	7,000
Sangamon st, 70 ft n of Adams st, w f, 25x125 ft; May 25	7,000

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Halsted st, n e cor Green Bay road, triangle of 244½x248 9-10x80 ft; May 30	3,500

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Drexel av, s e cor Fifty-first st, w f, 67x660 ft; May 18	1,500
Rose av, s w cor Vincennes av, triangular lot (size not given); March 31	750
Fifty-ninth st, s e cor of South Park av, n f, 20 acres; April 20	24,000
Fifty-fifth st, s w cor Vincennes av, n f, 33x271x35 ft; March 18	3,000
Cottage Grove av, s w cor of Fifty-ninth st, 10 acres; April 19	16,500
Lansdale av, 250 ft s of Fifty-ninth st, e f, 49x129 ft; May 13	328
Part of Lots 9, 10, and 14, in Block 15, in Wadsworth & Hood's sub to Cleaverville (for boulevard); March 5	[illegible]
Cornell st, 200 ft s of Bowen st, e f, 50x220 ft; Feb. 15	2,750
Fifty-first st, 144 ft e of Wallace st, s f, 24x125 ft; April 27	600
On street between Paulina and Reuben sts, and 198 ft n of Fifty-third st, e f, 50x120 ft; May 11	500
Mohawk st, 200 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125½ ft; May 31	275
Mohawk st, 175 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 25x125½ ft; May 31	275

FOREIGN MAILS.

POST OFFICE, CHICAGO, May 30, 1870.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

This office has received the following letter from the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, at Washington, D. C., for which I have the honor to request an insertion in the columns of your paper. I believe the communication is upon a subject sufficiently interesting to parties despatching correspondence to countries named to justify you in extending this kindness. Very respectfully,

F. A. EASTMAN, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF FOREIGN MAILS, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1870.

SIR: I have to inform you that correspondence for New Zealand and Australia may be forwarded to destination, *via* San Francisco, by the Colonial Mail Packet, sailing from San Francisco direct to New Zealand.

The United States postage to be levied and collected, *in advance*, on letters, newspapers, and printed matter for New Zealand, New South Wales, or Queensland, forwarded *via* San Francisco, is as follows, viz: 10 cents each per single rate of one-half ounce or under for letters; 2 cents each for newspapers, and the established domestic rates on other printed matter.

The packets of this line will perform a monthly service from San Francisco, sailing from that port upon the 10th of each month.

Correspondence intended for transmission by this line should be forwarded to San Francisco in time to make the connection with the packet sailing on the 10th of the month. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Superintendent Foreign Mails.

Colonel F. A. EASTMAN, Postmaster, Chicago, Ill.

Allentown Line.

Trains leave Chicago *via* Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, connecting with the Allentown Line as follows: 11 a. m., special express, arriving in New York at 6 p. m. next day, making close connections for Boston; 9 p. m., New York express, with Pullman's palace car, through to New York without change, landing passengers in New York at 12 noon second day, connecting with the Sound steamers and evening trains for Boston.

Fresh Salmon.

Booth's establishment, corner of Madison and Dearborn streets, has just received another consignment of fresh salmon—fully as fresh as when first taken from the water. Those desiring to have their orders filled should send them in as early as possible, as there is a great demand for this splendid fish.

Window Screens.

Wire-cloth window screens are again coming in demand. Persons wanting them should go to the pioneers in the trade, Messrs. Evans & Co., No. 261 Lake street and No. 48 State street, who have facilities for putting up screens for the whole city. Painted wire-cloth furnished at 75 cents per yard. The trade are liberally dealt with.

The Fire on the Saguenay River—Nearly Seven Hundred Families Homeless—Sufferings—Seeking Safety in Swamps.

The Quebec *Chronicle* of the 27th has an account of the great fire which has been raging on the Saguenay River, as follows:

"On the afternoon of the 19th inst., a tremendous conflagration was reported along the Saguenay River. From Mistassini to St. Alphonse the greatest part of the habitations are destroyed by fire, and over 5,000 persons are without shelter and deprived of everything. Six lives were lost. The total number of families who are destitute is 655. The fire covered an area of about five miles wide by thirty-six in length, and extended from Lake St. John to Chicoutimi. All the buildings were destroyed by fire between 2 o'clock in the afternoon and 9 o'clock in the evening of the same day. We learn, through Mr. Tremblay, M. P. for Chicoutimi, who has just returned from the burned district, that the fire, in its ravages, swept everything before it, and has left the number of families above quoted in absolute poverty and ruin. The fire travelled in a circuitous direction, covering over 1,500 miles in superficies, and 100 miles from one extreme point to the other. This irregular course, it is supposed, is attributable to the wind, which changed three or four times while the fire was going on. The poor people who were so unexpectedly driven from their happy and comfortable homes had to seek shelter in the swamps and underground places, as every building standing within the march of the fire was leveled to the ground. Some of the sufferings which the poor inhabitants had to endure are painful to contemplate. One poor woman, who had passed through the pains of childbirth but a few hours before the fire had reached her domicile, was removed, with the new-born infant, by the husband to a swamp, where she passed the night alone, as the husband had returned to the house to save some of his wearing apparel, but found in the meantime that the fire had cut off the communication with the swamp where his wife sought shelter. Another man, finding escape impossible, jumped into his well, where he passed the whole night and part of the following day, while the fire swept over his head. Even here the heat at times became so intense that he was compelled occasionally to dip below the surface of the water to avoid being scorched. A number of families sought shelter on the lake shore, but were compelled to wade into it over the waist, as the fire in its ravages had burnt up everything down to the very edge of the water.

"The origin of this fire is attributable to the stupidity of certain farmers who had set fire to the wood in different places to make clearances and burn up the underbrush. Had those people only thought seriously of the result which might follow their rash act, they would not have set fire to the woods, when they know, after the dry season through which we have just passed, that the trees would be so much punk. It is not only the great danger the people residing in these isolated districts incur by setting the fire, but, as the member for Gaspe pointed out at the last session of the local Parliament, the whole country suffers through this reckless destruction [illegible]

the setting fire to the woods during certain seasons, but this law, like a great many others, will be either allowed to remain in abeyance or be altogether disregarded."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Largest Workshop of the Body is the liver, whose office it is to withdraw the bile from the blood; when this important organ does not act, the skin assumes a yellow appearance, and generally sick headache sets in with chilly sensations, and cold hands and feet, accompanied with loss of appetite. The system has become clogged, the machinery does not work well, and both mind and body are disordered, the afflicted becomes cross and fretful, finding fault with everything around them. To any person in this condition, Dr. Jayne's Sanative Pills are recommended; by their stimulating action the liver soon recovers its healthy tone, and is enabled to perform its proper functions. Costiveness is cured, and all the aggravating symptoms of biliousness removed. Sold everywhere.

How to Look Young—Sixteen.—Don't paint or use vile hair restorers, but simply apply Hagan's Magnolia Balm upon your face, neck, and hands, and use Lyon's Kathairon upon your hair. The Balm makes your complexion pearly, soft, and natural, and you can't tell what did it. It removes freckles, tan, sallowness, ring-marks, moth-patches, etc.; and in place of a red, rustic face you have the marble purity of an exquisite belle. It gives to middle age the bloom of perpetual youth. Add these effects to a splendid head of hair produced by the Kathairon, and a lady has done her best in way of adornment. Brothers will have no spinster sisters when these articles are around.

If you have a suffering child, do not let your prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand between it and the relief that will be absolutely sure to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. Millions of mothers can testify that it is a perfectly safe and reliable remedy. It relieves the child from pain, and cures dysentery and diarrhœa. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, cures wind colic, and carries the infant safely through the teething period.

Psychological Medicine Institute, No. 12 Adams street, near Michigan avenue, Dr. T. P. Thorpe, only practitioner of this New System. All manner of diseases cured in an incredibly short time—Catarrh, Cancers, Scrofula, Liver and Kidney diseases, &c. Elegantly furnished rooms and board free till cured.

All Right Relieves Corns and Bunions, cures cuts, burns, boils, bruises, scalds, etc. Druggists have 25 cents per box. Dr. Stephens, 85 Clark street, relieves corns or bunions, 50c each.

Delays are Dangerous.—Mothers, as you love your offspring, don't fail to use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup, for soothing children. Read the advertisement in another column.

Cutaneous diseases cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph-st.

MARRIED.

HAYLEY—DREUTZER—At the residence of the bride's father, Waupaca, Wis., on May 18, 1870, Clayton Lea Hayley, Esq., formerly of Chicago, and now of Madison, Wis., fifth son of the late Sedley Hayley, of the Crescent, Wellington, Shropshire, England, to Harriet, eldest daughter of Hon. O. E. Dreutzer, of Waupaca, Wisconsin.

DIED.

O'CONOR—In this city, May 31, Maud Mary, infant daughter of M. J. and Marie O'Conor. London and Glasgow papers please copy.

WINDETT—On the morning of May 31, 1870, William Duncan Windett, second son of Author W. and Eliza D. Windett, aged 1 years 5 months and 2 weeks. Funeral from the residence of his parents, 278 Huron-st., at 2 o'clock p. m., June 1, 1870.

HOLT—In this city May 31, of erysipelas, Washington Irving, infant son of George and Anna Holt. Funeral from 205 Fulton-st., at 12 o'clock Wednesday.

CONE—At Blackberry Station, Ill., on Sunday the 29th inst., in the 27th year of her age, Mrs. Julia Franklin Cone, wife of Mr. Charles F. Cone. Papers in New Hampshire please copy.

AUCTION SALES.

GEO. P. GORE & CO.

22, 24 and 26 RANDOLPH-ST.

Would call especial attention of the trade to their large and attractive auction sale on Tuesday, May 31, at 9½ a. m., of

Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinets, Jeans, Hosiery, Notions, Toilet Goods, Hats and Caps, Pocket and Table Cutlery, Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Etc.

Men's, Boys' and Youth's, Women's, Misses' and Children's Kip, Calf, Buff, Goat, Peb. Kid, and Serge Boots, Shoes, and Slippers of Every Grade and Style,

AT AUCTION,

BY CATALOGUE,

On Wednesday, June 1, at 9½ a. m. GEO. P. GORE & CO., 22, 24, and 26 Randolph-st.

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Regular Trade Sale,

AT AUCTION.

Boots, Shoes, Straw Goods, &c.,

On Wednesday, June 1,

AND

DRY GOODS, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

On Thursday, June 2,

By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

At their Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

By GRUBB & MEYER,

Auctioneers, 165 South Clark-st.

Wednesday Morning, June 1, at 9½ o'clock,

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, &c.,

1 7-octave Piano,

1 Good Mare, Buggy and Harness.

G. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

On Wednesday, June 1, at 12 O'clock,

1 Span Good Mules.
1 Bench 2-Seated Wagon. (Coan & Ten Broeck's make.)
1 Fire-proof Safe.
1 Good Brown Mare.
1 Open Buggy, Built to Order.
1 Set Harness, Rug, &c.
1 New 4-Ton Platform Scales (Chicago Scale Company make.)

G. G. GRUBB, Salesman.

By E. F. THOMAS & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

Of Furniture, Sewing Machine, Cook and Parlor Stoves, Crockery, Plated Ware, Glass, and other effects, on the premises, No. 192 West Washington-st., on THURSDAY, June 2, at 10 a. m. precisely, without reserve. EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 161 West Madison-st.

AUCTION SALE.

A quantity of Brevier, Nonpareil, and Display Type, Leads, Slugs, Quads, Rules, Chase, &c., nearly as good as new; also, Stands, Cases, Imposing Stone and Frame, Galleys, Table Racks, &c., in Room 8, 129 Dearborn-st., on Thursday, June 2, at 2 o'clock p. m. C. R. HAGERTY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SURVEYOR OF MANY YEARS' EXPERIENCE in railroad work, surveying, laying out and dividing land, wishes to enter into business with a well established surveyor, in some improving town, either in the South or West. He is also an excellent draughtsman, and in all respects able to render valuable aid in his profession. Address C E, Tribune office.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED WITHOUT publicity, and at small expense. No fee unless decree is obtained. Address P. O. Box 1037. This is the P. O. Box advertised for the past six years, and the owner has obtained 474 divorces during that time.

DIVORCES OBTAINED IN A STRICTLY LEGAL and private manner, by a lawyer who has made divorce laws a special duty. All cases guaranteed. Information free. Address the old and long-established P. O. Box 250, Chicago.

MEN NOT AFRAID TO WORK, AND HAVING a small capital, can make money selling Dr. RUSSELL'S Preparations. Office, 135 South Clark-st.

OPIUM EATERS—THE MOST HOPELESS CASES cured. For circular, address WM. F. FARISH & CO., Anacostia, D. C.

TO AGENTS AND OTHERS—THE ADVERTISER about to take a trip West, calling at all the principal towns, wishes an agency to sell or introduce some good thing that has merit in it. Address MERCHANT, Dexter, Dallas County, Iowa, P. O. Box 125.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND-HAND COUNTER, 16 to 20 feet long. Address 93 West Lake-st.

WANTED—ALL KINDS OF OLD BROKEN, ALSO good watches, jewelry, old gold, silver, coins, pistols. Cash paid at BARTLETT'S, 186 State-st.

WANTED TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN a private family on West Side, and no questions asked. Address J. E. LEWIS, care Box 597, City P. O.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED room. Address ROOM, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED ROOM IN private family residing on the West Side. State terms. Address SCOFIELD, Tribune office.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE THE CONTROL, and an interest in a first-class, well-located, paying business. 18 Washington-st., Room 11. MYERS.

PARTNERS WANTED—PARTIES WITH FROM $200 to $40,000 to invest, will find many desirable opportunities open to their investigation at our office. CLOTHIER & BASSETT, 122 South Clark-st.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with an energetic capital, in the architectural and building business. The advertiser is a thorough practical man, and has a good architectural business now established. Address BUILDER, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—SILENT OR ACTIVE with from $500 to $5,000 capital, in an established manufacturing business, which pays from 40% to 50% per cent. None need apply unless they mean business. Address A B, Post Office Box 84, Chicago.

PARTNERS WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL manufacturing businesses, employing from 6 to 50 hands, in which we can secure partners, paying from $3,000 to $28,000. EDWARD F. THOMAS & Co., Partnership Agents, 161 West Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED—WE HAVE SEVERAL splendid patents of some of the best inventions of the day, where capital is required for manufacturing. Parties wishing to engage in these, with capital of from $1,000 to $10,000 should apply to EDWARD F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST RATE EXPRESS HORSE, dapple gray, 6 years old, not afraid of cars; will be sold without hitching; will be sold cheap. Address W F N, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DRIVING AND fast trotting mare, 6 years old, sound and kind; also a track sulky. Inquire at SMITH'S stable, rear of 87 and 89 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—PARK PHAETONS, SLIDE SEATS, top and open Buggies, Concords, Express, &c., at reduced prices, at 42 to 46 Adams-st. H. E. HILL.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONE OPEN TWO-SEAT buggy, one open single-seat buggy, or I will exchange them for a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine for family use, if of buggy, and pay some difference, at HATHAWAY'S Carriage Shop, 66 State-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXPRESS WAGON, CHEAP, BY MUNSON & CO., 88 South Canal-st.

FOR SALE—AT GARDEN CITY BARN, CORNER of Market and Madison-sts., Gray mare, 8 years old, 16 hands high. Price $125.

TOP BUGGY FOR SALE, CHEAP, BEEN USED but a few weeks. Also a light double and single harness. 142 South Clark-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A BLACK, DARK bay or brown horse, good style, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING,

BLUE BEARD With Magnificent New Scenery, New and Elegant Wardrobe, made Expressly for this Production. A full and Effective CHORUS & ORCHESTRA.

MLLE. PAULINE CANISSA,

The talented, young and beautiful Prima Donna, as BOULETTE.

HERR THEODORE HABELMANN,

The renowned Tenor, in his celebrated character of BLUE BEARD.

Johanna Classen, Minnie Ostermann, Sophia Veltmith, John Klein, Alois Kapp, Julius Koch, Gustav Germann, and many others in the cast.

In order to afford an opportunity for a final full rehearsal of this celebrated opera bouffe, and for other reasons to insure a perfect representation, NO MATINEE will be given this afternoon.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

GEO. D. MARTEN..........Lessee.

Monday Evening, June 6,

THE GREEN HUNTSMAN.

THE MOST BRILLIANT SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.

RITA SANGALI,

the world-renowned premiere danseuse, makes her first appearance in Chicago in the GREEN HUNTSMAN, together with FOUR OTHER PREMIERES and a troupe of FIFTY BEAUTIFUL CORYPHEES.

Magnificent Costumes, Brilliant Scenic Effects,

AND A GORGEOUS

TRANSFORMATION SCENE,

excelling in splendor any ever before seen in this country. All in the

GREEN HUNTSMAN.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE CHICAGO FAVORITE,

JENNIE HIGHT,

Wednesday, the thrilling Drama of the

BRIGAND QUEEN.

Olympia Cignlani (Queen of the Abbruzzi)..........JENNIE HIGHT.

To conclude with the Protean Comedy of

OUR JENNIE.

Jennie Hight in five characters. FRIDAY—TOPSY, in Uncle Tom's Cabin.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN..........Proprietor and Manager

4th Grand Fernande Matinee To-day at 2:30.

THIS EVENING, and every evening till further notice, at 8, also for the GRAND MATINEE on Saturday, at 2:30,

MR. FRANK E. AIKEN

Will appear as ANDRE, in his new and elegant comedy of

FERNANDE,

Supported by the entire Museum Company.

DAILY EXCURSIONS.

On the Lake. The SARAH VAN EPS leaves east side and south end of Clark-st. Bridge, for the Crib, at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.; return, 12:10 p. m. and 4:10 p. m. On Sundays for Hyde Park, at 3 p. m. Moonlight Excursions Saturday and Sunday evenings, June 4 and 5, at 8 p. m., with Wedgewood's Band for dancing on Saturday night. Fare, 25 cents.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—LINCOLN PARK LOTS. LOTS fronting Orchard, Halsted, and Burling-sts., between Sophia and Asylum, at $300 and $700 each. Terms, ½ cash, balance in 3 years. Interest at 6 per cent. WM. D. KERFOOT, 90 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$250 LOTS, ON WABASH AND MICHIGAN-avs., near Fifty-first-st. A safe and sure speculation. Easy terms. Apply at 47 LaSalle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—BY J. H. REES & CO., 90 DEARBORN-ST.: Block 12, Sec. 16, 39, 14, containing 428 feet on Twelfth-st., and 346 feet on Bonaire-st. Also, 600 on Fourth-av. $100. 660 feet on Burnside-st., south of Fifteenth. 24¼ feet on Monroe-st., east of Dearborn.

FOR SALE—$1,800, $100 CASH, AND MONTHLY payments, will buy a neat cottage, six good rooms, and a beautiful timbered lot on a high ridge overlooking the great Drexel-av. boulevard, in a fine neighborhood of American people, one block west of Cottage Grove-av., on Forty-fifth-st. F. D. ORCUTT.

FOR SALE—$1,800, EASY TERMS, WILL BUY A neat, new, cozy frame house and large lot, one block from street cars and two blocks from Drexel boulevard, in beautiful grove and first-class neighborhood. Call at fourth house on Forty-fifth-st., west of Cottage Grove-av. A great bargain.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, REAL ESTATE Broker, 10 Metropolitan Block: 124 feet corner Morgan and Wood-sts. A fine corner for improvement. Offered low for a few days. 50 feet corner Robey and Tyler-sts.; $150 per foot.

FOR SALE—A NEW, NEAT TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, 9 rooms, with barn, and lot, No. 1390 Indiana-av., near Thirtieth-st. Price low, of your terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 1 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A NEW COTTAGE, WITH LOT 25x125, on Butterfield-st., near Twenty-eighth. Price $2,750. $300 down, balance in monthly payments. Also lots on Egan-av., corner Stewart-av. A. B. WING & CO., 90 Washington-st., Room 1 and 2.

FOR SALE—45 FEET ON STATE-ST., BETWEEN Madison and Monroe-sts. This is the most desirable lot for improvement or investment on the street. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE LEASE ON STATE-ST., near Field, Leiter & Co. The improvements now pay a large interest on the amount asked, and is a safe speculation. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—8-ROOM DWELLING, AND LOT 25x—, on Wabash-av., near Lincoln. $8,500. H. O. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 131 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR REAL ESTATE, large and desirable merchandise, a two-story dwelling, situated within two blocks of Union Park. Address JOHN BROWN, Carrier No. 3.

FOR SALE—DOCK PROPERTY—1,066 FEET, near Halsted-st. Price, $250,000. WM. GARNETT, 123 LaSalle-st., Room 19.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES NEAR DOUGLAS PARK, with a house, on the boulevard, at a bargain. H. C. MOREY, No. 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—FINE BUILDING LOTS, TYLER-ST., near Throop, south front, $60 per foot, for a few days only. GEORGE & HILL, Room 4, 90 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—GOOD FRAME DWELLING, THIRTY-first-st., near Wabash-av., $4,500, partly time. GEORGE & HILL, Room 4, 90 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID TRACT FRONTING State-st. and Wabash-av., adjoining boulevard. Cheap. GEORGE & HILL, Room 4, 90 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW DEARBORN-ST., BETWEEN Jackson and Van Buren-sts. 25 feet, with a very good two-story house. Cheap if taken soon. STATE-ST.—Near Van Buren-st., 25 feet, with good improvements. WEIL BROTHERS, 150 Madison-st., Room 1 Major Block, up stairs.

FOR SALE—ON SOUTH CLARK-ST., NEAR THE Pacific Hotel, 44 feet, with a brick house. Price, $100,000. A great bargain. Must be sold. WEIL BROTHERS, 150 Madison-st., Room 2, up stairs.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS ON WARREN-AV., AT $200 less than market price, if taken within three days. H. LINSCOTT, 54 LaSalle-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT COTTAGE GROVE, NEAR Ellis Park, house of 8 rooms; gas and water. Lot 50x128. All in fine order. One block from street cars. Can be bought very cheap if applied for within three days. Apply at 49 Opera House.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN ON INDIANA-AV.—150x161 feet, cane front, north of Forty-seventh-st. Title perfect and free from all encumbrances. We will sell part or the whole very cheap. STONE & EMERY, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—25 CHEAP LOTS ON TERMS TO SUIT buyers, in the vicinity of Western and Campbell-avs., Van Buren, Jackson, and Harrison-sts. Call at Room 18, No. 153 East Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—60 FEET ON WESTERN-AV., NEAR Van Buren-st., $2,225 each lot. West Madison-st. bargain: 5 lots on Clinton-av., at $750 each; 64 feet on Madison, near Western-av., cheap, if sold this week. Cheap lots on Adams, Jackson, Van Buren, Tyler, and Harrison-sts.; long time and easy terms. Apply at Room 18, No. 153 East Madison-st. J. L. CAMPBELL.

FOR SALE—$3,750—WABASH-AV., 25x120 FEET, east front; 25 feet south of Thirty-first-st.; only $125 per foot; very easy terms; title perfect; a rare chance to get a home or make a good investment. Apply to J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT, $1,500, on Hubbard-st., a bargain. EDWD F. THOMAS & CO., Real Estate Agents, 161 West Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—A BEAUTIFUL, NEW, large house and grounds, overlooking the Lake, in Winnetka. Address J. F. STERR, 24 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—HINSDALE HOUSES AND LOTS—on easy terms—with one to ten acres. Lots guaranteed to double before paid for. The proprietor will take pleasure in showing the property, on the arrival of the Hinsdale accommodation train at 2:45 p. m., every day. O. J. STOUGH.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE PROPERTY AT Hinsdale, on the C. B. & Q. R. R., 17 miles from Chicago, at an elevation of about 125 feet above the lake. Railroad facilities and accommodations best of any suburb in the West. Houses, lots and acre property. Prices low. Terms easy. We make this a specialty. For particulars and free transportation apply to CHAS. D. HOLMES, 154 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—IN EVANSTON, North Evanston, and Glencoe, at lowest figures, houses and cottages, containing from 4 to 10 rooms. Will sell for monthly payments, if desired. 180 choice lots for sale upon the same terms. C. E. BROWNE, Room 18, 162 Washington-st. Call from 2 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—35 ACRES LYING ON THE LAKE shore, within the corporate limits of Highland Park, is covered with fine old trees, and diversified with picturesque ravines and commanding bluffs. Can be bought at low figures, and on reasonable terms. J. H. STEAD & CO., 89 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—5x165 FEET AT WOODLAWN, within half block of depot, or will exchange for top buggy and harness. Address COVERT, 86 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—A CHOICE BUILDING lot. Price, $2,000. Inquire at GALE & BLOCKI'S drug store, 203 Randolph-st., or JOSEPH KETTLESBURG, at Oak Park.

FOR SALE—$5 DOWN, $1 PER WEEK PAYMENTS, no interest—High, dry lots, 1,500 feet from depot. Fare, 10 cents. C. W. DEAN, Room 16, 130 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A NEW RAILROAD TO ROCKFORD. Still another bound to come. Ten acres on leading streets, and within the city, for sale at a bargain. This lot contains one of the best building sites in the beautiful city, a young orchard in bearing, four hundred apple trees, fifty varieties, currants, gooseberries, "Early Richmond" cherries, and fine large evergreens in variety, all arranged with due reference to building site. The finest suburban residence are near this lot. Five acres on State-st. are in good position to be sold as building lots, and five acres well adapted for building site. Price, $5,000. Will take part of it in lumber at cargo prices; or half cash and half time. For further particulars inquire of WM. C. MURTFELDT, 90 Washington-st., Room 4, Chicago, Ill., or of CHAS. W. MURTFELDT, 512 North Fifth-st., St. Louis.

FOR SALE—320 ACRES CHOICE LAND IN REYNOLDS County, Mo.; 80 acres in Pulaski County, Ind., very low for cash. For particulars and description, apply to D. H. KING, 105 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—800 ACRES OF SPLENDID PINE lands on the Muskegon and Manistee Rivers. Call on W. J. BARNEY, 14 Mercantile Building, for circular containing full description of timber, estimate, etc. RALPH C. SMITH, Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—2,000 ACRES UNIMPROVED LAND in the northeastern part of Iroquois Co., Ill., at very low rates for cash. For particulars and description, apply to Dr. R. B. M. WILSON, Washington, Ill.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE offers to sell to the city of Chicago lot or lots for school house, lots located within four blocks of Block 78, Canal Trustees' Subdivision of the west half of Section 27, Township 39, Range 14. Bids will be received at the Comptroller's office, No. 3 Court House, until the 6th day of June, 1870, and will be submitted to the Common Council for action thereon. GEO. TAYLOR, City Comptroller.

WANTED—SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE—TO PURCHASE a house and large lot within 12 miles of city. Price not to exceed $5,000. Address HOMESTEAD, care of Carrier No. 65.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH—IOWA, MISSOURI and Kansas lands, or will exchange other property for wild lands, with good title. Address GEORGE NELSON, Detroit, Michigan.

WANTED—$8,000 FEET ON LAKE OR VINCENNES-av., east front, between Egan and Kenwood. Address with lowest price A B, Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—JOLIET CUT-OFF GRAVEL IN large or small quantities, delivered at any point in the city or suburbs, or loaded on cars at the pits. Also supplied by the subscriber. Office 117 South Clark-st., Room 3. JOHN McCAFFREY & CO.

FOR SALE—WAGON MATERIAL OF ALL kinds; also, all other kind of material used in the business. 180 and 182 South Canal-st. E. P. FLOOD.

FOR SALE—A CONSIGNMENT OF FUR SKINS. Buyers please call in their time at 11 o'clock, Room 3 in W. DEAN, 120 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OFFICE STOVE, MATTING, DESKS and tables—cheap. No. 2 Custom House-place, at 10 o'clock a. m.

FOR SALE—TO GARDENERS—FIVE HUNDRED balsam evergreen trees, for sale at a great bargain. Apply within three days. MICHAEL EVANS, 20 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—BUILDINGS AND lease adjoining P. Palmer's, on new State and Monroe-sts. A rare chance. Inquire at 181 State-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—UNDER A CHATTEL MORTGAGE, [illegible]

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEAT COTTAGE (INSIDE BLINDS to windows), 280 Fulton-st., one block from street cars, on West Side. C. HOLLAND, 69 Madison-st. (Tremont Block.)

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE NEW BRICK residence, with barn and ample grounds, South Side. Apply to H. T. THOMAS, *Prairie Farmer* office, 113 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR IN THE BRICK building No. 103 Illinois-st., with gas and water. Rent low to good party. 184 West Lake-st. Apply to AUG. SCHWARZ, 155 Illinois-st.

TO RENT—THE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT house 411 Aberdeen-st., 10 rooms, house newly painted and papered. Inquire at 23 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NO. 280 FULTON-ST., COTTAGE newly fitted up, 6 rooms, $25 per month. Apply to E. R. HEAD, 51 Clark-st., or to D. C. EDDY, 81 Clark-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—A FIRST-CLASS 12-STORY COTTAGE, 8 rooms, marble mantel, beautiful location, on Oak-av., Cottage Grove, convenient to cars; to a small family without children; rent will be made low. Inquire of I. B. HARMON, at Cottage Grove, or at 88 Riverst. ISAAC S. HARMON, 28 Riverst., this week.

TO RENT—283 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—10 rooms and closets, suitable for one or two families. GRAHAM, PERRY & CO., Room 8 Major Block.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE NO. 269 ERIE-st., 13 rooms, all modern improvements; brick barn; 50-foot lot. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE, CORNER CHICAGO-av. and Cass-st., in the Hammond Block, 12 rooms, and all modern improvements. MEAD & COE, 154 Washington-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 48 FOURTH-AV., 9 GOOD rooms, within five minutes' walk of Post Office, at $25 per month. Room 8, 79 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOME LARGE RESIDENCE, with carriage house, and four acres of ground handsomely ornamented. Desirable location on the West Side. Rent very low to good tenant.

TO RENT—BRICK RESIDENCE ON WEST VAN BUREN-st., with stable. House contains 12 rooms. Rent, $100. Apply to JOHN A. ELY, 27 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HOUSE OF 18 ROOMS, IN PERFECT order, on Wabash-av., within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Rent $150 per month. Filled with first-class boarders. Will not rent, except I sell part or all of furniture, which was new this spring. Address CASH, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WABASH-AV., A DESIRABLE FURNISHED house on Wabash-av., near Twenty-second-st., with barn, for a term of years. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 125 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—THE ELEGANT HOUSE 261 WEST Washington-st., corner of Green, containing 14 rooms, all the modern improvements, hot and cold water on three floors, with or without furniture.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT SUITE OF FRONT rooms for a dentist's office or millinery rooms. Also, suite of photograph or manufacturing rooms. 140 Lake-st., over Giles Bros. & Co.'s jewelry store, where apply.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND LOFTS. APPLY AT 80 and 82 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—OFFICES 34 AND 36 LASALLE-ST., IN Commercial Building. Apply immediately on the premises.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE 164 STATE-ST., NEAR Madison, first floor and basement; size 20x90 feet. Very light, pleasant rooms, and desirable location. Apply to M. M. SHERWOOD, 183 Madison-st.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN A WELL-FURNISHED office. IRA BROWN, Rooms 5 and 6 McCormick's Building, corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 29 SOUTH CANAL-ST., by MUNSON & CO.

TO RENT—CHEAP—STORE AND DWELLING, in first-class order, No. 637 South Clark-st., north of Polk. Enquire on premises.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM WITH DESK FURNISHED, in a very pleasant front office. 135 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—IN THE BEAUTIFUL BUILDING known as the Thompson Block, suites of 4 rooms each, on first and second floors. Gas, water, and water closets on each floor. Rent cheap. Apply to WM. H. THOMPSON, Real Estate Agent, 259 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, large and small, without board. Inquire at No. 20½ Silver-st.

TO RENT—A SINGLE OR DOUBLE SLEEPING room, without board. Apply at 79 Jackson-st., between State and Dearborn.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS $12 PER MONTH, 4 ROOMS $11, 3 for $7. 136 West Harrison-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS in a private house, three minutes' walk from the Post Office, to gentlemen only. Apply at 88 East Jackson-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED LARGE AND small rooms at 161 Dearborn-st., opposite Post Office. Inquire up stairs.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS WITH GAS, for gentlemen, at reasonable prices, at 88 Monroe-st., nearly opposite the Post Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH ATTENDANCE, at 137½ Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall. Apply at Room 47.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, SOUTHWEST CORNER of Monroe and State-sts., for housekeeping, with some furniture for sale. Apply at PETILLON'S Bathing Rooms, Tribune Building.

TO RENT—FIVE ROOMS, LOWER PART OF house, 6 Calhoun-st., at $12 per month, only five blocks west of the river. 161 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—SEVERAL ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR a small family, or a few single gentlemen. Address DELTA, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO FINE LARGE PARLORS, WITH bedroom closets, gas and marble mantels, on second floor, in a brick house, containing modern improvements, and the other part of the house is occupied by the owner. Within ten minutes' walk of the center of the city. Apply at the North State-st. References exchanged.

TO RENT—A NEATLY FURNISHED ROOM, with gas, closets, &c., within five minutes' walk of the Post Office. Terms reasonable. Inquire at 50 Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT AND back room on second floor, opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room No. 1, 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CHEAP—A SUITE OF ROOMS, VERY convenient for housekeeping for a small family. Inquire on premises, 79 Honore.

TO RENT—A NICE FRONT ROOM, SECOND floor, suitable for two gentlemen, without board, at 218 East Randolph-st.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, A PLEASANT front room, furnished, and suitable for one or two gentlemen; also, one small room. Apply at 286½ State-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED, for a small family or some single gentlemen. Inquire at 155½ Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A SPLENDID, LARGE, FURNISHED room for a single gentleman, within ten minutes' walk of the Court House. Terms $12 per month. Inquire of E. F. THOMAS & CO., 161 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—484 NORTH CLARK-ST.—10 ROOMS, water, gas, and barn, if desired, in pleasant localities and cheap lease. W. H. WILLIAMS, 165 Madison-st., Room 7.

TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHED FRONT and back rooms on second floor opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1, No. 157 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THREE ROOMS FOR $11, AND 2 rooms for $9 per month, in the brick building No. 138 West Harrison-st. Inquire in the store.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

41 SOUTH CARPENTER-ST., ONE DOOR FROM Washington—Front room and board for one or two gentlemen. Brick house with all modern improvements.

49 HUBBARD-COURT, BETWEEN STATE AND Wabash, furnished rooms to rent, with or without board. Accommodation for a few day boarders.

67 TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—NEAR STEAM AND Wabash—furnished front room with alcove, gas, water-closets, &c., and good board in private family. Terms reasonable.

113 MICHIGAN-AV.—FIRST-CLASS BOARD AND lodging, $8 per week; day board, $4.50.

121 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—BOARD FOR A gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

137 MICHIGAN-ST.—A FEW ROOMS WEST OF Clark-st. A few young ladies can have first-class board at $5 per week. Also, a furnished front parlor to rent.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, small room for one or two gentlemen. Day boarders accommodated.

145 TWENTY-FIRST-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, to rent, with board, to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife without children. Has modern improvements, and a view of Wabash-av.

163 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED room to rent, with board, to one or two gentlemen. No boarders in house. References.

167 WABASH-AV.—ONE FURNISHED FRONT room, also one side room, to rent, with board. Day board, $4.50 per week.

170 NORTH DEARBORN-ST.—A SUITE OF unfurnished rooms, a furnished room for a gentleman. Also, one or two day boarders wanted.

184 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—IN PRIVATE family, with a large pleasant room for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

193 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—5 MINUTES' walk from the Court House, handsome front room, unfurnished; rented cheap, with or without board. Also two nicely furnished rooms, with or without board. References exchanged.

210 EAST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD AND lodging $5.00 a week; day board $4.00 a week.

210 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—TWO GENTLEMEN that will room together can have a comfortable house, with good board in a private family. Three minutes from street cars. Terms moderate. No day boarders need apply.

213 WABASH-AV.—A PARTY OF FROM FOUR to six gentlemen wanted to take a suite of three or four rooms, with or without board.

227 WABASH-AV.—Pleasant furnished and unfurnished rooms to rent, with board. House and appointments first-class. References required.

228 WEST MONROE-ST.—FRONT SUITE AND back parlor, for gent and wife or single gentlemen, with board. Brick house. Modern improvements.

246 WABASH-AV.—A NICE SUITE OF FRONT rooms to rent, separate or together, with first-class board. Also, brick barn to rent.

276 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—ONE GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with single room and board.

285 MICHIGAN-AV.—PRIVATE BOARD. TWO gentlemen, or gentleman and wife can find first-class accommodation. Terms not exorbitant.

336 INDIANA-ST., BETWEEN RUSH AND Pine—A large, pleasant, furnished room to rent, with board.

346 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT FRONT room with bedroom, for gentleman and wife. Also rooms for single gentlemen. Gas, bath, and piano.

387 WABASH-AV.—A GENTLEMAN AND LADY, or two gentlemen and a single lady or gentleman, can find pleasant rooms and board.

605 MICHIGAN-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT WITH or without board. New house just furnished. House with all modern improvements. Good barn.

922 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD, WITH DESIRABLE suites of rooms, furnished, for gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. A fine summer house.

A FEW MORE CHOICE ROOMS FOR FAMILIES can be had at the Evanston House, on the lake shore, 40 minutes ride from Chicago.

HUBBARD-PLACE, CORNER OF HUBBARD-court and State-st.—Gentleman and wife or single gentlemen who desire pleasant rooms and good board cannot do better than to call. Can have one suite of unfurnished rooms. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A HOME WANTED—ANY PRIVATE family of good standing having more room than it needs, and willing to take a quiet gentleman, wife, and adult daughter, will please address H A K, Tribune office. Location must be good, rooms nicely furnished, and table first-class. Very best references given and required.

BOARD—A LADY DESIRES BOARD ON SOUTH Side. No objections to rooming with another lady. Terms not to exceed $7 per week. References exchanged. Address, for three days, A X Y, Tribune office.

BOARD—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES board and room within ten minutes' walk of the Court House, on West Side, at not over $5. Address, with references, O K, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON RANDOLPH-ST. CAR, ON FRIDAY last, a cluster diamond ring, engraved, inside, "E C K to L A R, Sept. 1st." Also a seal ring. R. engraved on it. A liberal reward will be paid by returning them to KANNEY & INGLES, 103 Madison-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, MAY 30, EITHER ON North Clark-st., or Randolph-st. car, a black Onyx pin, with pearl settings in center. The finder will receive a suitable reward, by leaving the same at 42 LaSalle-st.

LOST—LADY'S PORTE MONNAIE, IN WEST Washington-st. stage. The finder will please leave it at 66 Clark-st. A liberal reward will be given.

LOST—MAY 31, A FINE GOLD BRACELET. Will the finder please leave the same at the Tribune office, with their name? S. C.

LOST—IF THE WOMAN WITH THE BUNDLE who had in charge of some money on corner Randolph and State-sts., last night, and who was traced to her residence, will return the same to 81 Monroe-st. to-day, she will be liberally rewarded, otherwise will be prosecuted.

FOUND—LAST SATURDAY, A PARCEL OF revenue stamps and sum of money. Owner can apply at 118 West Madison-st., in basement.

FOUND—IN LADIES' WATER CLOSET, LOMBARD Block, one of Clark's shoes, No. 12, which the owner can have by calling at Room 12, and paying for this advertisement.

STRAYED—FROM HYDE PARK, WEEK BEFORE last, a red, brindled cow, line back, tips cut; heavy with calf. Any person returning her to my residence, second door to the new church, will be rewarded, or any information leading to her recovery. The owner will be thankfully received. ROBT. CARMICHAEL.

TAKEN UP—A STRAY COW, COLOR RED, WAS taken up some two weeks ago. The owner can have her by calling, proving property, and paying charges. J. T. ... Stevenson, Ravenswood, Hyde Park.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT SINGER'S IMPROVED family sewing machine, 5 drawers, [illegible], and but little used, at a bargain. To be seen at 181 West Madison-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—A WHEELER & WILSON NEW IMPROVED sewing machine. Also an Empire, Grover & Baker. EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., Loan Brokers, 161 West Madison-st.

SINGER SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE, CHEAP [illegible]

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MEN OF CHARACTER AND BUSINESS acquaintance to solicit in the city for the Empire Mutual Life Insurance Company. Call between 12 and 2 p. m. at 161 Washington-st. Good terms to competent men.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS CANVASSERS FOR the most valuable and attractive series of subscription works published. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Apply to W. H. SHEPARD, Room 3, 161 and 163 Randolph-st.

WANTED—A MAN HAVING $1,500 CASH TO take a half interest and attend to the financial affairs of a manufacturing business which will pay $3,000 per year, profit. No agents need apply. Address ... 21 West Madison-st. ... cannot fail to realize a fortune. Address J W T, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERT WHO THOROUGHLY understands the manufacture of flavoring oils and extracts, and the putting up of druggists' sundries. Good references. Address A B C, Tribune office, or call at 149 South Water-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY TO WRITE IN AN office; must be 16 or over and be steady. Write to "BOY," care of Carrier No. 2, P. O., stating wages wanted, references, etc., in own writing.

WANTED—TO CARPENTERS—I WANT TO LET the laying of ten squares of black walnut and ash floor, I furnishing everything. Call this morning at 201 South Clark-st., corner of Harrison, after 8 o'clock.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Minnesota, $2 per day, and 50 for Ill. Canal; 20 for farm work; fares paid to laborers for this State. Free fare at 165 South LaSalle-st.

WANTED—50 LABORERS TO LEAVE THIS evening for Portage Lake Canal; pay $40 per month and board; free fare; work guaranteed for one year. Apply to E. F. CHRISTIAN, 224 East Randolph-st., Room 1.

WANTED—10 LABORERS ON SEWER AT OAK-st., Hyde Park. Wages $1.75 per day.

WANTED—150 GERMANS AND SWEDES FOR railroad work in Michigan. Steady work for one year; highest wages paid; free transportation, and no office fees. Must be capable; foreman upon the work. Apply to L. C. HOLMES, 167 East Washington-st., Room 4.

WANTED—50 LABORERS, FOR MICHIGAN, Minnesota and Illinois. Also, for wall hands for Wisconsin. Apply at 219 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR Minnesota; $2 for Michigan, to go to-day, on station work, at 18 to 20 cents per yard. 113 Illinois-st.

WANTED—20 STATION MEN FOR GRAND Rapids & Indiana Railroad; 20 men for McGregor & Sioux City Railroad. Carpenters for Duluth, $3.25. 20 men to leave to-day. Farm hands and girls for Illinois. Emigrant and laborers' tickets at low rates by SCANDINAVIAN EMIGRANT AGENCY, 264 South Wells, 14 North Clark-st., Room 1.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—SALESMEN TO INTRODUCE THE goods we manufacture. Something new. A rare chance. J. R. BARRETT & CO., Bookbinders, 127 Clark-st.

WANTED—A MAN WHO KNOWS HIS BUSINESS and is willing to canvass for advertisements. No one need apply who is without experience. Call at 152 Madison-st., Room 5, between 9 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—TWO EXPERIENCED AND THREE inexperienced salesmen, to whom permanent employment and good salaries will be given. F. W. BRADFIELD, 187 La Salle-st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN IN AN OLD ESTABLISHED cash business. Capital required, $500. Do not apply unless you mean business. Apply at 169 South La Salle-st.

WANTED—AS ASSISTANT IN A COUNTY Clerk's office, one who is a competent draughtsman, reliable person. Must be a good penman, quick and accurate at figures. Address, stating salary and references, A B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD CANVASSER, FOR A FEW days; one who is acquainted with the capitalists of Chicago. A good chance for a man who understands business. Address J. H., Tribune office.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG MEN AS SALESMEN, to take orders for our line of goods on salary of $12 to $20 per week or large commission if preferred. J. E. GLYNCH, over 174 South Clark-st.

Trades.

WANTED—CORNICE MEN—TWO OR THREE good workmen wanted immediately to do galvanized iron cornice work. None but good, practical workmen need apply. SALE & HORN, 269 Main-st., Lafayette, Ind.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD VARNISHERS, at 178 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE EXPERIENCED map colorers. Apply at 175 South Clark-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, TWELVE GOOD iron moulders, at stove plate work. Apply to A. L. HALE & BRO., 10, 12, 14 and 16 North Canal-st.

WANTED—CARPENTERS FOUR GOOD HOUSE framers. Forty-fourth-st., near Cottage Grove-av. STEVENS & BARKER.

WANTED—CARRIAGE MAKERS. ONE FIRST-class trimmer that understands extension top or barouche work, one first-class smith, and one painter. Inquire from 7 to 9, and from 1 to 3 o'clock, at City Hotel. E. O. JONES.

WANTED—8 BRIDGE FRAMERS IMMEDIATELY. Apply at 80 South Clark-st., at office, 93 Dearborn-st. WELLS, FRENCH & CO.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS HARNESS MAKERS. J. A. ISLE, 6 Adams-st.

WANTED—A GOOD PRACTICAL BAKER IMMEDIATELY. Apply, in person, to a temperance man. Address Drawer 626, Morris, Ill.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—LADIES OF GOOD ADDRESS AND character, having some experience in canvassing, or showing special fitness for it. Business is life insurance. Call at Room 2, 164 Washington-st., between 2 and 4 p. m.

WANTED—IRONERS—THREE FIRST-CLASS ironers can have steady employment and good wages by applying at No. 67 West Washington-st. at once.

WANTED—AT THE LADIES' HELP EXCHANGE—10 shop girls, 3 cooks, 1 pastry cook, 5 cooks for steamboats and city hotels, 5 seamstresses, 1 first-class ironer, 5 laundry girls, 3 dressmakers, 1 lady clerk for photograph gallery. 161 Madison-st., Room 13.

Domestics.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework. Apply at 244 Wabash-av., at the side door, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer. The highest wages paid to one perfectly competent. Call at 398 Ashland-av., corner of Van Buren-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 394 State-st., opposite Eldridge-court.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR English girl, to cook, wash, and iron. Family is small. 129 Throop-st., West Side.

WANTED—A VERY TIDY COMPETENT PROTESTANT girl to do general housework for two. Work light, and permanent situation. 1387 Indiana-av., corner Thirtieth-st.

WANTED—AT 484 WABASH-AV., A GOOD COOK, also to do washing and ironing.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO SECOND work in a private boarding house at 260 South State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL CAPABLE OF DOING general housework can find a good place and permanent employment. Apply at 467 West Madison-st.

WANTED—TWO GERMAN GIRLS, ALSO, GOOD girls for Dubuque, Iowa, and for Illinois. Apply to MRS. WHITTAKER, 54½ North Clark-st.

WANTED—THREE GOOD GIRLS—FIRST TO DO kitchen work and assist in cooking, second to do dining room work and wash and iron, and third to do chamber work. Apply at 143 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO DO GENERAL housework, cooking, washing, ironing, etc. Must be thoroughly competent; family small and wages good. Apply at 719 West Jackson-st., between Seeley-av. and Hoyne-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK. Apply at No. 26 Third-av.

WANTED—A GIRL ABOUT 15 TO 17 YEARS OLD to set saloons. Call at No. 30 Clark-st.

WANTED—A WOMAN TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, to go thirty miles in the country. Apply at 346 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL 14 TO 16 YEARS OLD TO take care of a baby. Wages, $1.50 per week. Apply at 86 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK, who is a good cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Apply at 637 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Inquire at 318 Twenty-ninth-st.

Seamstresses, &c.

WANTED—FOUR OR FIVE DRESSMAKERS. Also, several apprentices. Inquire at 334 Michigan-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOK AND STATIONERY store for sale, or exchange for real estate, in town or country. Stock fresh, and one of the best locations in the city of Illinois. This is the chance seldom met with to get into a paying business as the owner has other business to attend to. Address J. R. WALSH, President Western News Company, Chicago.

A NEWLY FITTED UP SALOON, DOING A FIRST-class business, for sale; an old stand. Inquire of GUSTEV KRIEN, southeast corner of Lake and Franklin-sts.

A SALOON, RECENTLY REFITTED AND IN good running order, for sale. No extra outlay required. In the best central location. Apply at 122 South Clark-st., in basement.

A FIRST-CLASS MILLINERY AND DRESSMAKING establishment, in a good location, doing a good business, for sale. Call at 186 West Madison-st., or 67 South Clark-st.

AT A BARGAIN—ONE OF THE BEST SALOONS in the city for sale. This is no humbug. Call at 13 Washington-st., corner of Wells-st.

A FIRST-CLASS SALOON FOR SALE CHEAP for cash. Complete and elegantly furnished; in central and very desirable location; has a first-rate and doing a good business. F. BLANEY & CO., Carrier No. 5.

A SAW MILL AND MACHINE SHOP FOR SALE at a bargain. Good water power, 14 feet fall; a new stone dam, 3 houses and barn, a good orchard. Good location for any manufacturing business. Only 3 hours' ride from the city. GRAHAM, PERRY & CO., Room 8 Major Block.

A BUSINESS SUCCESSFULLY INTRODUCED IN this city, covered by patent. Parties wishing to make money will address Box 779, Chicago.

A FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE FOR SALE, FITTED up in modern style; glass labels, etc.; best location in a city of 25,000 inhabitants; doing a business of thirty thousand per annum; large prescription business. Owner wishes to retire South, where he moved from during the war. Terms cash. Amount of stock about eight thousand dollars. This is a rare opportunity. Address Box 424, Davenport, Iowa. R. K. STARKS & BRO.

A MAN INTENDING TO LEAVE THE CITY IS desirous of disposing of his Real Estate office and fixtures. Room 13, 161 Dearborn-st.

A DESIRABLE OPENING FOR A RESPONSIBLE business man, to go to Milwaukee. References given and required. Any person desirous of locating in that city permanently, will do well to investigate. O. D. ORVIS & CO., 187 LaSalle-st.

BOARDING HOUSE, ESTABLISHED 14 YEARS. Full of boarders (35 in number), for sale. EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO., Business Chance Brokers, 161 West Madison-st.

BARBER SHOP, ALL IN COMPLETE RUNNING order, established 5 years, rent only $10 per month; good location (central). Must be sold. Will take less than half of its cost value. Big bargain. 194 Randolph-st.

DRUG STORE, 381 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., for sale. Terms easy. Very good business. Call and see. And if you haven't it don't come. Apply from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

FOR SALE—FOR CASH OR EXCHANGE FOR real estate, a large and popular restaurant, doing a good business, and in central part of the city. $7,000. Apply at 20. A desirable business chance. Address Post Office Box 263, Chicago.

LAUNDRY 119 MONROE-ST., FOR SALE, WITH all fixtures, doing a first-class business.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS—THE GOOD will, stock, and fixtures of a millinery and fancy goods store in a town of 10,000 inhabitants, for sale. Business large and well established, and is always made money. Parties desire to sell on account of ill-health. Stock will invoice $5,000 to $6,000. Must be sold in a short time. Address SMITH BROS., 69 and 70 Wabash-av.

ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A MEAT AND VEGETABLE market for sale. A good chance for a man that understands the business. Address C F, Tribune office.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WILL BUY A cash business that will pay $20 per week. Satisfaction given for wanting to sell. A chance seldom met with. Address ST. CLAIR, Tribune office.

PARTIES HAVING PAYING BUSINESSES TO sell for cash, or exchange, can find purchasers by calling on CHAMBERLAIN & McKENNEY, 122 Dearborn-st.

PARTIES HAVING PROPERTY OR A BUSINESS to dispose of and wish to travel, and at the same time make money fast, can hear of a fine opportunity, and will pay little money or good property. Call at 117 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

SALOON, STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES FOR sale cheap. Good reasons for selling out. Apply on the premises, 38 South Halsted-st.

THREE ROOMS ON FIRST FLOOR, UNFURNISHED, with board. Also two rooms on second floor. Parties wishing a permanent, first-class place, address C F, Tribune office.

TO MILLERS—A COUNTRY MERCHANT AND flour mill for sale, in a good location for the business. For particulars address F. ALSOP & SON, Elkhart, Ill.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A CONFECTIONERY and bakery for sale with large soda fountain; good location; in a central location; good trade. Apply at 5 North Clark-st.

VALUABLE MILL FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE for city property or improved lands. The Mills, Madison, Ind., [illegible] ... Western land or city property. ... Address ... [illegible]

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FINELY SITUATED land at Forest Hill (near Washington Heights), for a good house. Apply to CHAMBERLAIN & GARRISON, Honore Block, corner of Dearborn and Monroe-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE CHOICE FARMING lands in Wisconsin, Missouri and Illinois, for dry goods, groceries, hardware, ready-made clothing, boots, shoes, etc. Address for three days W W S, Elmwood, Illinois.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—AN INTEREST IN a manufacturing business. Will take part in good real estate and the balance cash. Address MANUFACTURING MAN, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—FOR IMPROVED city property, $10,000 stock of groceries, in a good new [illegible] stock of hardware, stoves, etc. ... well established business. ... Address RICHARD KENNEDY & CO., Room 28, 122 Madison-st.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—LADIES' FURNISHING goods for a good sewing machine. A very large stock to select from. Address for three days. T. T. B., Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

J. H. STEAD & CO., 89 LASALLE-ST., HAVE money to loan on desirable city property, at reasonable rates.

MONEY TO LOAN—FROM THREE TO FIVE years, on Chicago Real Estate. WRIGHT & TYRRELL, No. 8 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON IMPROVED CHICAGO real estate. We own class loans without delay. F. C. WELLS & CO., 18 Madison-st., Room 18.

MONEY TO LOAN—MONEY ON HAND FOR short loans on all kinds of good securities. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 5 Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS FOR REAL estate securities. Apply at 48 Fulton-st.

TO LOAN—$4,000 ON CITY PROPERTY, 5 OR 6 years, at 10 per cent; and small commission. Apply at 1 Marine Bank Building.

TO LOAN—$3,000, $4,000, AND $6,000, ON CITY property. W. F. KIMBALL, Room 11, 115 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$4,000 FOR TWO YEARS, AT 10 PER cent, without commission, on an improved city property, worth $15,000 cash. J. SINCLAIR, 133 Dearborn-st., basement.

$3,000 TO LOAN FOR THREE YEARS ON inside improved real estate. BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., 5 Otis Block, 162 Madison-st.

$8,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY REAL estate, for three or five years. Apply to R. PARKER, Attorney, 94 Washington-st., Rooms 26, 27 and 28.

$10,000 TO $20,000—THE ADVERTISER WISHES a safe and sure investment, by which he may net per cent per annum can be realized and guaranteed, and the business will bear investigation. Parties obtaining the capital in time to close the business ... [illegible]

$35,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN sums of $2,000 to $10,000, at low rates. ... ALDERSON & SINCLAIR, 138 Madison-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting, and marine; [illegible] ... threshing engines. ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE 75-HORSE POWER ENGINE and boiler, with all steam pipe connections, in perfect order. Can be seen running. Call or address CHAPIN & CO., 221 Lake-st. [illegible]

FOR SALE—STATIONARY ENGINES—ONE 20-horse power and boilers. ... [illegible] For sale by W. A. JAMES & CO., 129 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—SMITH'S FOUR-SIDE MOULDING machine, cheap. [illegible] ... JAMES & CO., 129 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—WOOD'S PLANERS, SCROLL SAWS, ... moulding, wood lathes, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 129 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—H. B. SMITH'S MACHINERY ... MANNING'S MACHINERY DEPOT, [illegible]

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PARTIES CAN PURCHASE PIANOS OF ... [illegible]

FOR SALE—ONE PRINCE MELODEON FOR SALE, ... at very low price, at 186 South Clark-st., W. G. CASPER.

PARTIES CAN PRACTICE ON PIANO AT ... [illegible]

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY ... [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (American) aged 21, strictly temperate, honest, and industrious; would like a position in any capacity where he can make himself useful. ... Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN WANTS a connection with some firm, city or country. ... Address L., Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TEAMSTER IN SOME wholesale house, by a young man who is well acquainted in the city and understands the business. Address ... Tribune office.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL EXPERIENCED salesman, ... [illegible] ... Address T S, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER OR salesman. Hardware store preferred. Just arrived from the East. ... Address S. N. WELLS, 197 South Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN WHOLESALE DRUG house ... [illegible] ... Address Box 56, Bath, New York.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS grocery clerk or any other employment ... [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cashier and double entry bookkeeper ... Good reference. Small salary. Address DUSTRY, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS TRAVELLING SALESMAN. Would sell on commission. ... Address Lock Box 89, Wabash, Ind.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT TRAVELING salesman, ... [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF business ability, to travel for a wholesale house ... Address WHOLESALE, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO thoroughly understands the grocery business ... Address ... Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SMART BOY, 17 years old, who speaks the Scandinavian and English languages ... Best of references given. Address F C B, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF many years' experience, as salesman in a wholesale drug house, or as prescription clerk. Address S M, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD VISE HAND. Address C. KITTREDGE, 244 Calumet-av.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, with no incumbrances; man as coachman, woman as cook or first-class laundress. Inquire for JOHN SARGENT, Sacramento House, 46 Sherman-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; has good references. Address ... P. O. Box 139.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, AT present in employment, as coachman in a private family, or teamster. Reference given if required. Address D G, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN A private family, by a young man who understands his business and can furnish first-class references. Address COACHMAN, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR TO DO general housework in a small private family. Inquire, for two days, at 262 South State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework in a small private family. Good references. Inquire at 181 Newberry-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS, ONE for housework and one for second work, in private families. Good references. Address 182 East Van Buren-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework in a first-class family. Unexceptionable references. Inquire at 179 North Indiana-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK, BY A GERMAN girl, in a private family. Also, by a second girl. Good reference given. Apply at 15 Archer-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do second work and plain sewing. References given. Apply at 264 Twenty-fourth-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG women; one to do chamberwork, and one to do plain cooking, in a private family. Please call at 287 Fourth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO SCOTCH girls; one to do kitchen work; the other to do second work, in a private family. Apply at 173 West Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL IN A private family, to do washing, ironing, and cooking. Apply at No. 80 Centre-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO SECOND work and wait on table in a private family, or general housework. Call at 64 East Erie-st., for two days. The best of reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GIRLS; 1 TO cook, wash and iron, the other to do second work, in a private family; the best of reference given. Apply at 773 Butterfield-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—AS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; good reference can be given. Apply at 319 West Taylor-st., one door east of Clinton.

SITUATION WANTED—BY 2 NORWEGIAN girls in private families; the girls will be seen between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. to-day in the GENERAL EMIGRANT AGENCY OFFICE, Room 1, Dole's Building, southeast cor. Clark-st. bridge.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT woman as child's nurse, would make herself useful or as housekeeper to a widower. H. Nightingale, Near Division.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE NEW ILLUSTRATED book "The River of the West: Life and Adventure in the Rocky Mountains and Oregon," by Mrs. Frances Fuller Victor. ... [illegible] ... Address UNION PUBLISHING CO., 56 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL THE OLDEST and the newest Books, China and the United States ... [illegible] ... Address JONES, JUNKIN & CO., 167 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—$75 A DAY TO MALE AND female agents, to introduce the BUCKEYE $20 SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE ... [illegible] ... Address ... A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL OUR OVAL steel engravings ... [illegible] ... E. SANBORN & CO., Publishers, 126 Madison-st., Room 4.

AGENTS WANTED—ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS a month. ... [illegible] ... PLAIN HOME TALK AND COMMON SENSE ... [illegible] ... Address ... New York, or UNION PUBLISHING CO., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—THE BEST SMALL PATENT in market. Humphrey's New Patent Iron Holder. ... [illegible] ... Address J. HUMPHREY, Box 86, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED—EVERYWHERE—FOR our new ... [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED—TEACHERS, STUDENTS, active men to sell the "Life and Travels of John B. Gough," ... [illegible] ... Apply at once to BILL & HERON, Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR EIGHTEAST SELLING ... [illegible] ... MAX & CO., 67 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—WE WANT AN AGENT IN every town in this State, to canvass for ... Combination Cooking Stove. O. P. HARTLAY, 169 Monroe-st.

WASHINGTON.

June Statement of the Public Debt.

Reduction During the Month of May, $14,301,842.57.

Since March 1, $31,768,105.39.

Debate on the Internal Tax Bill in the House.

The Personal Income Section Under Consideration.

The Sandwich Islands Treaty Rejected by the Senate.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE INTERNAL TAX BILL.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The tax bill occupied nearly the whole day in the House, and everything in it was finished except the question about the tax on incomes. There was considerable discussion relative to the stamp tax on bank checks, which was finally fixed at two cents, no matter what the amount of the draft or check. There was a sharp contest on the question of abolishing the one cent per box on matches, which yields over two millions of dollars annually, an amount that Schenck said could not be so easily obtained in any other way. A motion to abolish the tax first prevailed by 87 to 65. It was then reconsidered, by 99 to 78, and finally rejected by 84 to 58; so this tax stands. As soon as the section relating to incomes was reached, half a dozen members sprang for the floor. McCarthy got it, and moved to strike out the income tax, or, in other words, to abolish the income tax. He was supported by Messrs. Kelley, Cox, Davis, and Hawley, and opposed by Messrs. Blair, Kerr, and Schenck, while various members indicated a purpose to move amendments increasing the exemption. The debate was quite earnest, lasted an hour, and will be resumed to-morrow. Butler tried to get the floor for his speech of an hour, but was unsuccessful.

ANOTHER PLAN TO REVIVE OUR COMMERCIAL MARINE.

The State Department has furnished the copy of a letter from Minister Blow, at Brazil, written in December last, relative to measures which, in his judgment, should be taken to revive our commercial marine. He sustains his views with facts and figures derived from study and observation, and sums up as follows:

"Our ship-builders must be relieved from all burdens and embarrassments, and placed on equal basis for constructing economically at their competitors in other parts of the world. Liberal subsidies should be granted, whenever necessary, to establish those close and rapid communications essential to supplying us articles of first importance at the lowest possible cost, and for the transportation, allowing us, at the same time, to pay for them as far as possible with the products of our soil and factories. To accomplish this last, it is very important to bind any ship owner to whom a subsidy is granted to make as good time and transport freight and passengers as cheaply as vessels of our own, or any other nation, whether subsidized or not. It would seem to me that in carrying out this policy we could establish at least six lines of subsidized steamers to countries and islands South, two of which should be from New Orleans, and others from Baltimore, New York, or Boston. It would, in my opinion, be a great error to ask any foreign country to join us in those subsidies. Let them be United States mail, passenger and freight steamers, equal, if not superior, in every respect to any built in any part of the world, and owned exclusively by Americans, and above all giving to those countries, all of which are needing steamers connections, a positive evidence of our ability to supply them with the various classes of goods required at the lowest prices and of lowest and best qualities."

THE SANDWICH ISLAND TREATY REJECTED.

The Senate spent five hours in executive session to-day on the Sandwich Island treaty, and finally rejected it by 19 yeas to 19 nays, a previous vote to table having been defeated by only two majority. Mr. Sumner, on behalf of the Foreign Relations Committee, was the principal supporter of the measure, while Mr. Sherman, for the Finance Committee, opposed it on the grounds of a reduction of the revenue. Among the speakers for it were Messrs. Buckingham, Corbett, Spencer, and Nye, and against it, Chandler and Morrill, of Vermont. Those who opposed the treaty also argued that to grant reciprocity would delay annexation, and that the proposition that it would draw the inhabitants into closer relations was unsound, since the only ones to be greatly benefited were sugar planters, and they were mostly American. The importance of these islands to our Pacific commerce was presented at length, and admitted by all; but the greater part of those present were agreed that the best means to secure ultimate control would not be found in granting reciprocity, and though the treaty had a majority, it could not get the necessary two-thirds.

CHANGE OF JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The Judicial bill passed by the Senate this morning changes the circuits in such a way that Judge Bond, of Baltimore, is thrown out, Maryland being added to the circuit of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in which there is a Judge already. The friends of Bond will endeavor to defeat the bill in the House. Its last section provides that every Judge, whether of the Supreme or Circuit Court, must reside in the circuit over which he presides, and the Senate thus points into the law the idea ostensibly pushed forward to justify the defeat of Judge Hoar for the Supreme Bench. Senator Drake got in another blow on the Chief Justice. He found that in two or three recent acts of Congress the title given him was that of Chief Justice of the United States. Neither the constitution nor former laws recognize any such officer, and Mr. Drake carried through a proposition striking out various superfluous words, and fixing Chase's title as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

THE GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Senate made 252 amendments to the General Appropriation bill, and increased the amount in it about $750,000. The amount appropriated as mileage and compensation for members of the House was reduced $175,000, and that under the general head for collecting internal revenue was reduced $1,000,000. The principal items of increase were the new State Department, $500,000, and the extension of the Capitol grounds, $300,000 or $600,000. More than $500,000 was added for increase of salaries, a considerable part of which will be rejected by the House.

TERRITORIAL LEGISLATION ANNULLED.

The Senate Committee on Territories to-day reported favorably on the bill annulling the act of the Idaho Territorial Legislature, whereby a special tax is levied on Chinese engaged in mining. The Senate will undoubtedly agree to the bill, though the Idaho legislation would probably be set aside by the courts under the recent law giving civil rights to the Chinese.

THE PRESIDENT'S FOURTH OF JULY VACATION.

The President to-day arranged for his Fourth of July vacation. He leaves here on the evening of the 1st, with Mrs. Grant and the children, and several friends, for Hartford, where he will be the guest of Governor Jewell. He attends the celebration at Woodstock on the Fourth, and spends one day with Senator Buckingham, returning to Washington about the middle of the week.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

The Howard Investigating Committee met twice yesterday, and is now in session for the second time to-day at the Freedmen's Bank. Most of the witnesses have been or are now in the bureau service, and the examination was chiefly upon the official records, and in regard to points already developed. The books of the Young Men's Christian Association were produced. Of the stock issued $11,000 were taken by General Howard as an individual, but it did not appear that any more than heretofore proved had been used for schools. The prosecution will probably most this week, and the defence now expects to consume little time with witnesses, but will have a good deal of documentary evidence to file with the committee.

[To the Associated Press.]

JUNE STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The following is the public debt statement for June:

Total debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,565,134,271.97
Amount in the Treasury:	
Coin	[illegible]
Currency	[illegible]
Sinking fund, in United States coin, interest bonds and accrued interest thereon	23,465,223.23
Other United States coin interest bonds purchased and accrued interest thereon	53,085,129.37
Total	[illegible]
Debt less amount in Treasury	[illegible]
Decrease during the month	14,301,842.57
Decrease since March 1	31,768,105.39

JOINT RESOLUTION APPROVED.

The President has signed a resolution to provide for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, and for additional clerks.

PATENT EXTENDED.

The Commissioner of Patents has extended the reaper patent of the Messrs. Mann for seven years from June 30, 1870.

NOMINATION.

The President nominated E. P. Smith, of New York, Examiner of Claims in the State Department.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT TELEGRAPHED TO EUROPE.

The public debt statement was to-day telegraphed to London, under arrangements made by the Secretary of the Treasury with prominent financiers. From London it will be repeated to Paris, Amsterdam and Frankfort.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

A War Department order enlarges the Department of the Lakes, by order of the President, so as to extend it to Ogdensburg.

[illegible]

The Secretary of the Treasury will restore to the Bremen, Hamburg and Cunard steamship lines the privileges of the general order system, of which they have been deprived by the Collector of New York.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Wales H. Harrington, of Maine, has been appointed a Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice Harrison, of the Fourth District, resigned.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Henry Abraham, of North Carolina, as Consul General at Tampico.

INCREASE OF SALARIES.

The House Appropriation Committee, who are considering the Senate's amendments to the Legislative Appropriation bill, have ascertained that the increase of salaries of United States Judges, and others provided for in the bill, increased the expenditure over $200,000 per annum. The committee are opposed to said increase of salaries.

SAN DOMINGO.

General Butler to-day promised the President to press his resolution concerning San Domingo at every opportune moment.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A ROPE WALKER.

Harry Leslie, the professional rope walker, who, while performing at the park yesterday, fell to the ground, thirty feet, breaking his arm and ribs, and sustaining internal injuries, is in a dying condition.

ARRIVAL OF INDIAN CHIEFS.

The Chiefs, warriors, and headmen of Red Cloud's band, arrived early this morning, fatigued with their long journey. They have been very quiet today, and have made their appearance away from their quarters.

Spotted Tail and party had a talk with Commissioner Parker to-day. They want to be removed to the White Earth Reservation, to be allowed the privilege of trading, and as the buffalo now on their land ... [illegible] ... the President's desire for peace, and expressed ... to them the power of the government. [illegible]

[illegible]

ment and its ability ... Indians persist that ... to be at peace with ... grand council in a few ...

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

[illegible]

Mr. EDMUNDS, from ... sions, reported, with ... to regulate the duties ... provide for the ...

Mr. TRUMBULL, from ... Judiciary, reported ... regulate judicial proc...

The following bills were ... diciary Committee ... definitely: Bill providing ... circuits in ... claring void any part ... constitutional amendment ... State has received ... three-fourths of the ... enable the Secretary ... abandoned property ... of the United States ...

Mr. TRUMBULL ... ported, without ... tending the time ... frauds may be ...

Mr. NYE, from ... reported, without ... and a statute of ...

Mr. SCHURZ, from ... ported without amendment ... lating certain acts of Idaho ...

CHANGES OF ...

The bill to change ... cussed, amended and ... circuits as follows: ... shire, Vermont, Massachusetts ... Connecticut; Second ... Jersey, Pennsylvania ... Virginia; Fourth, West ... Arkansas; Fifth, Kentucky ... Georgia, Florida, Alabama ... Ohio, Michigan ... Illinois, Indiana ... Minnesota, Iowa ... sas; Ninth, California ... Supreme Court Justices ... are required to reside in ... and the Chief Justice ... Justice of the Supreme Court ...

EXECUTIVE ...

The Senate then went ...

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some discussion ... Committee on Banking ... to have to-day for ... next Tuesday.

Mr. ARNELL, from the ... duction to report ... absolutely ... Marshals to ...

Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. STEVENS ... ment and ... on smoking tobacco.

Mr. COX ... bacco manufactured ... per pound on all ...

THE INTERNAL ...

The House proceeded ... bill to reduce internal taxes ... the fees on ... cent on proprietary ... allowance of internal ... for the ... precedents in regard to ...

Mr. SCHENCK ... faced stamps ...

... the intended ... to wipe out ... and allow no ...

The section relating to ... striking out a portion ... checks, making it to read ... order for the payment ... draft, or ... over ... company, two cents.

In the course of the ... stated that an estimate ... Treasury Department ... ing tariff and revenue ... ceived into the Treasury ... $188,000,000 from ... from lands, $3,000,000 ... $38,000,000; making ... estimated expenditure ... would leave a surplus ... ance of per cent ... concerns to per cent ... cent, taking off ... all special taxes ... $25,000,000 per year ... there would be ... [illegible]

Mr. HOLMAN moved ... 112, refused—to strike out ... Schedule B, relating to ... the section relating to ... ... [illegible]

Mr. BLAIR opposed the ... He favored, however ... duction of taxes ...

Mr. KELLEY moved to ...

Mr. BUTLER advocated ... tax.

Messrs. COX and DAVIS ... sion. Mr. Cox moved to ... from 5 to 3 per cent. ... voting for and against ...

The SPEAKER ... of members to postpone ... until the debate was ended ... speeches had ... made, including Mr. ...

Mr. HAWLEY moved to ... from $1,000 to $1,500 ...

Mr. KERR spoke ... $2,000, and advocated ... per cent.

After much discussion ... adjourned the amendments ... as it stands, the House ...

ILLINOIS.

Crop Prospects—Exam... State Teachers' Certificates... nois Eclectic Medical...

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., June 1.—The ... yesterday end to-day visited ... and the hearts of the people ... by. The season in this ... advance of last year. Crops ... is planted, and is ... and has had no ... year. Fruit was never ... pects for much more ... kinds of grain, fruit, and ... more encouraging. ... farmers and business ... ferred to its progress.

An examination for State ... will be held under the ... Superintendent of Public Instruction ... University, Normal, McLean ... Tuesday and Wednesday ... 1870, in connection with ... institute, the annual session of ... in the same place, during ... examination ... held ... fessors ... State Superintendent.

The Illinois Eclectic Medical ... vened in ... meth of this city, forenoon ... were present. The proceedings ... were conducted with ... Clark, of Chicago, delivered ... treatment of ... listened to with close attention ... was followed by Dr. H. D. Garrison ... upon the subject of medical ... ... Dr. H. Fowler ... Dr. D. H. Houser, of Lincoln ... Dr. L. C. Washburn ... Journal; Dr. D. Bickham ... Secretary; Dr. H. Davis ... ding Secretary; Dr. H. Walker ... Treasurer.

A Determined Female ... Smothered to Death in ...

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, June 1.—A woman ... Franks committed suicide, at ... morning, by shooting herself ... placed the muzzle of the gun ... and pulled the trigger with a ... heart was blown to atoms by ... the act ... mestic infelicity was the cause ...

The son of William Campbell ... into a corn bin ... be rescued ... Weather very warm.

Exciting Steamboat Race ... five Miles in Fifty-five ...

QUINCY, June 1.—One of the ... steamboat races that has taken place ... the Upper Mississippi River ... steamer Red Wing, of the Northern ... and the Andy Johnson, of the ... Company, from St. Louis ... left St. Louis on time ... yesterday, and the Red Wing ... Andy Johnson to Hannibal ... this place over an hour. The ... previously carried the "horns," ... fastest steamer on ... The Red Wing ... a large tow ... Quincy, a distance of twenty-five ... five minutes.

KENTUCKY.

Annual Meeting of the W... sociated Press—Election ... —The Kentucky Press Ass...

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—The annual ... Western Associated Press ... day, with a good attendance ... The sessions were principally devoted ... which would ... interest the public ... of the General Agent ... satisfactory state of affairs ... improvement in the character ... the existence of harmonious ... the Western Union Telegraph ... Western Press.

The following officers ... were elected: President, H. N. ... Detroit *Free Press*; Secretary, H. ... Detroit *Tribune*. Directors ... THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE; Richard ... *cial Gazette*; ... Halderman ... *Journal*; W. D. Bickham, Dayton ... Aikens, *Milwaukee Wisconsin*; ... Louis *Democrat*.

The question of the removal of ... Cleveland was referred to the Board ...

There were in attendance on the ... of the association Erastus Brooks ... York *Express*, and J. C. Hueston ... Agent, representing the New York ... Press; and, also, John Russell Young ... York *Standard*, and Mr. Wells ... *Bulletin*, representing the American ... an association ... of the general Agent ... at the Western Union Telegraph ... tions from the Nashville and ...

The board met and organized ... Mr. House as Vice President ... Richard Smith, and N. N. Halderman ... Committee.

This afternoon the party of ... ladies accepted an invitation ... Jeffersonville ... an excursion in a special ... New Albany. To-morrow ... invitation from the Louisville ... Railroad, and visit the Mammoth ...

LOUISVILLE, KY., June 1.—The ... Press Association ... largely attended ... G. Hodges, of the Frankfort ... ... F. Stoddard Johnson, of the ... Fosman, was elected President ... Jury, and Colonel H. M. Kelley ... of the Louisville ... Stewart ... the entire ... Queenstown, Ky., was chosen as the ... meeting.

WISCONSIN.

Old Settlers' Meeting at ...

RACINE, Wis., June 1.—The Old Settlers ... of Racine County is a glorious success ... over the country ... brought in delegates from ... county, while hundreds ... with teams. Thirty years' ... is required for membership ... meeting, general interest ...

Monument to Baron Steuben...

UTICA, N. Y., June 1.—The ... monument to Baron Steuben ... the town of Steuben ... Seymour is the president ...

[illegible]

TROY, N. Y., June 1.—... Jefferson ... [illegible]